JOURNAL OF THE ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS

THIRD SERIES

VOL. 41. No. 3 — 9 DECEMBER 1933

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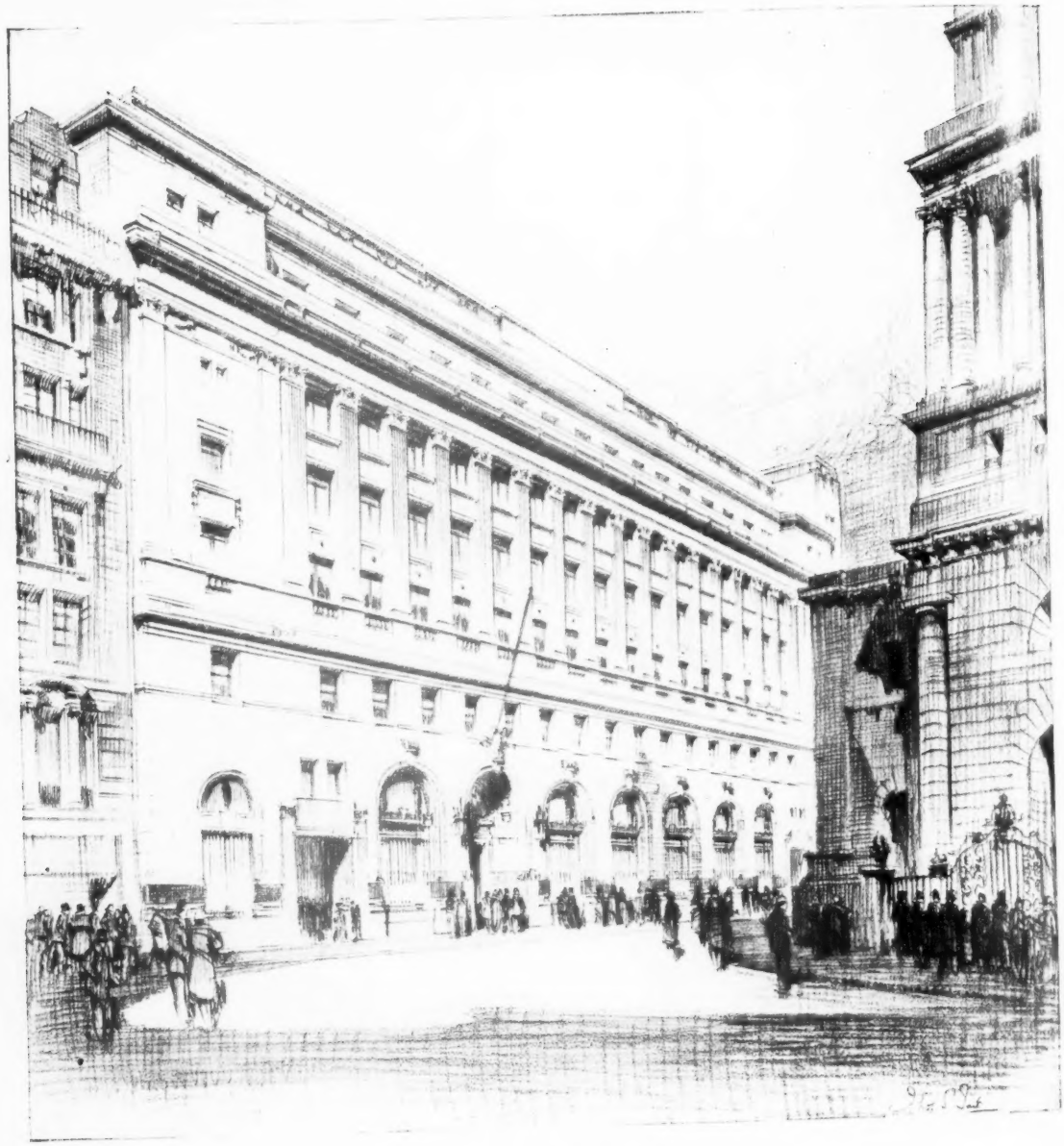


LLOYDS BANK LIMITED, LOMBARD STREET

Sir John Burnet, Tait & Lorne [*FF.*] and Campbell Jones, Sons & Smithers [*FF.*]

From a drawing by Mr. T. S. Tait

JOURNAL OF THE
ROYAL INSTITUTE *of* BRITISH ARCHITECTS

VOL. 41. 3RD SERIES 9 DECEMBER 1933 No. 3

Journal

We regret to announce the death of Mr. Robert Anning Bell, R.A. [*Hon. A.*], who died on 27 November at the age of 70.

REGISTRATION

The attention of all members of the R.I.B.A. who have not yet registered is drawn to the following notice issued by the Registrar :—

Notice is hereby given *that the period during which applications for Registration can be made (under Section 6 (1) (B) of the Act), by persons who on the 1st January 1932 were or had been practising as architects in the United Kingdom, or who (under Regulation 26 (2) of the Council) had been engaged on 1st January 1932 as Assistant Architects in the study and practice of architecture for at least ten years*, expires on the 31st December 1933.

On and after 1st January 1934, *applications for admission to the Register will be restricted to architect members of the Royal Academy and of the Royal Scottish Academy, and to persons who have passed an examination recognised by the Council.*

A copy of the Council's Regulations and of the prescribed forms of application may be obtained (Price: one shilling) at the Offices of the Council, 18, Abingdon Street, Westminster, London, S.W.1.

R.I.B.A. CHILDREN'S LECTURES

On Monday, 1 January, and on the following Wednesday and Friday, Mr. E. R. Jarrett is, for the third time, to give a course of holiday lectures on architecture to children, and we fully expect that for the seventh year in succession the meeting room will be crowded to the doors with several hundred keen, budding architectural amateurs, some of whom are doubtless in due time to become architects themselves. The R.I.B.A., in giving these lectures, is not being purely altruistic (if there is any altruism it is to be found in the lecturer), but is meeting a demand, in the creation of which it has indeed played its part, and which is overwhelmingly expressed by the fact that several hundred more children apply for tickets each year than the R.I.B.A. can contrive to seat in the hall. It is, too, a truism that the profession for its prosperity is dependent as much on the existence of an intelligent lay public as on its own ability. These lectures are not intended as an annual stimulus to several hundred children to become architects, but rather to make them architecture and architect conscious, so that they may go about their daily affairs, whatever they may be when they grow up, with the power of intelligent enjoyment of building that can only come from knowledge, and so that when, in due course, as we hope will happen, they build for themselves and control building as business men and women they will not only know where to go for their architect, but will be able to respond sympathetically to the whims of a little understood profession.

This year Mr. Jarrett has taken as his subject "Some London Buildings," on the principle, no doubt, that the nearer home the story the more its effect, and his three lectures are to deal with London architecture in three periods, Mediæval, Renaissance and Modern. The Council has decided to offer four book prizes for essays on the series of lectures, one each for boys and girls under and over fourteen years of age. Any members who wish to obtain tickets—not for themselves, since the lectures are kept as strictly as possible for children—are advised to apply early and are requested not to apply for any tickets which they are not certain will be used.

CHURCHES AND ACOUSTICS

While on the subject of laymen and their understanding of architecture we can quote an excellent example which could be widely followed. As is so often the case with lay and, indeed, professional understanding of technical affairs, the wise man is doubly wise when he knows where his understanding stops and accordingly when it is time to call in expert advice. In Chichester diocese the bishop, and we believe we are right in thinking that the initiative in this is entirely his, has made a ruling that all churches built in the diocese should be submitted to an acoustic expert for approval before the plans are passed. Not only should this satisfy church people, who are thus assured that the complicated acoustic problem of making their churches as near perfect as may be for both sermons and ritual music will be adequately solved, but it should also satisfy the architects who, often unversed in acoustics, are relieved of the difficulty of themselves proposing the employment of an additional consultant.

The matter is discussed by the bishop in the December number of the Chichester diocesan *Gazette*, in which he says: "It used to be supposed that nobody could tell until the day when a church or other building was completed whether or not its acoustics would be good. And the easy-going idea that the whole thing was pure chance has often prevented any real trouble being taken in this department of architecture by the people most concerned

—that is to say, the congregation or the audience, as the case may be. It cannot be stated too clearly that the 'pure chance' notion of acoustics is a complete delusion. There is a science of acoustics, and, if the rules are obeyed by the architect in planning the building, good hearing can be guaranteed. Of course, the rules have to be known to be obeyed; and it is the work of a specialist to know them and secure that the knowledge is used and applied. That is why a definite order has been given in this diocese that the plans of all new churches must be submitted to the best English authority on acoustics . . . who has to certify to the bishop that he is satisfied with the plans from an acoustic point of view."

Sir Raymond Unwin in Montreal

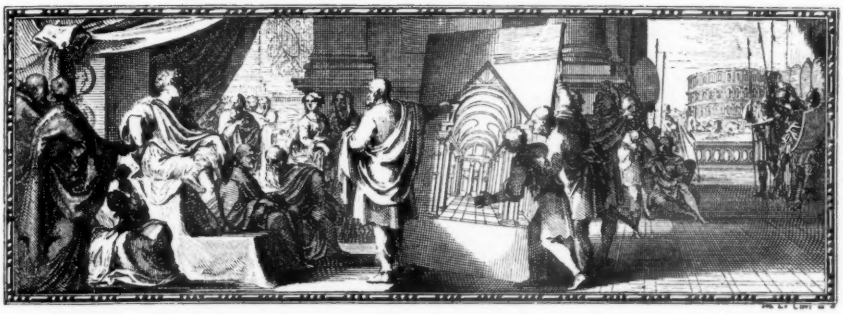
The following extract from a letter from Professor Percy Nobbs [*F.*], which appeared in the *Montreal Gazette* on 31 October, gives a delightfully vivid picture of Sir Raymond Unwin's busy three days at Montreal and of the great impression which he made.

"Arriving on Wednesday morning, Sir Raymond attended a dinner of the architectural profession in the quality of immediate past president of the Royal Institute of British Architects, and that night at the reopening of the Architectural Association's rooms, which have been redecorated, he held his audience spellbound for an hour and a quarter. Next day after having been received by the Mayor at the City Hall, he addressed the Canadian Club and visited the School of Architecture at McGill where he spoke again for half an hour to the students. In the evening he attended a round table conference at Laval-sur-le Lac under the auspices of the City Improvement League. There he met representatives of the Board of Trade, of the Chambre de Commerce, of the city and of several of the public utility corporations and spoke for two and a half hours in answer to various questions put to him with respect to the legislation and organisation necessary for town-planning, and on the intricacies of housing finance. On Friday morning he visited the School of Architecture at the Ecole des Beaux Arts, and in the afternoon had a meeting with several gentlemen specially interested in the housing question where the financial aspects of slum clearance were under discussion.

It is not too much to say that in these three days, Sir Raymond did more to advance the cause of town-planning, zoning and housing here than all the rest of us could do in three years. He spoke on all occasions with persuasive charm and, when handling figures and statistics, with a compelling pellucidity. He told us what we wanted to know, but never suggested what we ought to do. This free gift from his great knowledge and experience requires an acknowledgment. All who met him, or heard him, will I feel sure join with me in congratulations on this his seventieth birthday, and in wishing him long life and health in which to continue to spread what many of us call the gospel according to Sir Raymond—the planning for life in all its manifestations : the family, the community, the city, the region, the nation, the empire and the family of nations."

Another instance of the widespread respect with which Sir Raymond Unwin is everywhere regarded is shown by the several references to him in Continental journals on the occasion of his seventieth birthday. As President for several years of the Internationale Gesellschaft für Wohnungswesen und Städtebau Sir Raymond became to foreign experts and town-planners more than a mere name to conjure with, and in Germany particularly there exists great admiration and understanding not only of the importance of his achievements but also of the charm and strength of a personality which everywhere has given such valuable impetus to the work of town-planning. The famous Berlin architectural and town-planning papers *Monatshefte für Baukunst und Städtebau* and *Deutsche Bauzeitung* have both paid Sir Raymond the tribute of publishing his photograph and having in their pages accounts of his work. Englishmen are often apt to feel that Continental Europe does not pay sufficient attention to the achievements of our architects; that the same disregard is not the lot of English town-planners is largely due to Sir Raymond's influence.

Like the inhabitants of the distressful country, architects in England never seem to lack cause for a fight and, as with Irish squabbles, our battles are often between two sides both of which claim to be protagonists for the same ideal of amenity: so much so that some dispassionate observer might think that we fought for fun. The trouble is, as most of us realise, that "amenity" can mean a hundred different things to a hundred different minds and can become the war-cry of directly opposed interests. Thus with the latest fight between those who would run trolley buses round Bedford Square, in order to improve the traffic amenities of Tottenham Court Road, and those who resist this intrusion because they claim that to preserve the character of the most lovely of all London's squares, is a higher service to amenity than any that can be provided by traffic convenience. Speed tracks on the South Downs, buses in Bedford Square or Commerce in Carlton House Terrace are all schemes that undoubtedly serve the well-being of someone—who that someone is we are often left in doubt, but suspect that he is not unlike the great god Mammon of whom Mr. Marriott told us so much, Mammon with, in his hand, a multitude of ordinary people insensitive to the character of their gross companion. We know, however, that only two things are necessary to make a scheme for the destruction of something of beauty pass muster, one is that it should satisfy some hypothetical demand for convenience or amusement of a great number of people and the other is that there should be evidence enough that the scheme is financially attractive. Against multitudes and money the better interpretation of what is amenity has little chance, but so few of the older beauties of London will soon be left that the battle is well worth while.



CONTEMPORARY LONDON BUILDINGS

CHARLES MARRIOTT, Hon. A.R.I.B.A.

A Paper Read Before The Royal Institute of British Architects on Monday, 4 December 1933
The President (Sir Giles Gilbert Scott, R.A.) in the Chair

THE only excuse that a layman can find for his temerity in addressing an audience mainly composed of architects on the subject of Contemporary London Buildings is contained in the old saying that you cannot both be in the procession and look out of the window. You, as architects, are in that glorious procession which extends from the Parthenon to St. Paul's Cathedral and down to the fine building which has just been awarded the annual medal of this Institute; whilst I, as a journalist, am relegated to a position of some detachment. With that understanding I shall make no further apologies for my remarks to-night except to recall an incident which may shock you as it surprised me.

A short time ago I met a very famous Italian critic of the fine arts, and in the course of conversation I asked him whom he regarded as the greatest æsthetic philosopher of modern times. He said Ruskin; which, as I think you will agree, was a surprising answer from a Latin. A little further questioning made it clear that my Italian critic was fully aware of Ruskin's shortcomings: his many doubtful remarks about the arts in general and architecture in particular, and his habit of obscuring his meaning with Old Testament language; but my critic maintained that, when everything had been said against Ruskin, he still stood out by virtue of his persistent refusal to detach the arts from their context in life; from their connections with religion, morals, ethics and, above all, economics and sociology. Later philosophers had avoided Ruskin's mistakes, and had cleared up our ideas about the æsthetic element itself, but they were inclined to simplify the problem by leaving out some of the factors, at the risk indicated in the old surgical jest, "The operation was completely successful, but the patient unfortunately died." That is to say, they had treated a living organism as a case.

If, then, I may dare to do so in this company, I shall try to base my remarks upon contemporary London buildings on the observed connections with life which Ruskin, with all his faults, never ignored, and which you, being in the architectural procession, may not have the same opportunity to consider as the man who looks out of the window; and I hope I shall be pardoned if I seem to pay more attention to the connections than to describing the buildings themselves.

It is a commonplace to say that every age is an age of transition, but it does seem to me that our age is one of transition to the point of disorder. Without

55 Broadway
Adams, Holden and Pearson [*FF.*]

being unduly political, and waiving all questions of ownership, I should say that the transition was, broadly, that from the private to the public control of our larger necessities, and from the national to the international organisation of industry and commerce. Of the former it is only necessary to quote the London Passenger Transport Board—can anybody believe that the long-distance railway termini will long remain outside the scope of some similar organisation?—and the Milk Marketing Board; while, as regards the latter, the comparatively abortive World Economic Conference and the apparently more successful Wheat Conference show plainly the way things are going.

When architects, as they often do, compare eighteenth-century London with London of to-day, to the disadvantage of the latter, what is most present in my mind is the great difference in the social and economic circumstances. The structure of society was much more clearly defined in the eighteenth century than it is now, and to a great extent the orderly architecture which we so much admire was the spontaneous expression of an orderly social scheme. In comparison our social scheme is more like a geological area with frequent "faults" and bulky intrusions from one stratum into another. Look, for example, at Carlton House Terrace.

Taking the scheme as it is, there are, broadly, three possibilities for the architect. He can improve the scheme, that is to say, act as a social reformer; he can design to the facts of the situation and so reproduce the social disorder in an architectural disorder; or he can design to a polite fiction and effect in his buildings and in the relations between them an order which does not exist in the social scheme.

The first possibility is strictly limited. It is not the business of the architect, or of any other artist, to reform society except by the example of his art. In such matters as slum clearance architects can do, and are doing, something towards bringing order out of disorder, but, unless he is to dissipate the energies which should be devoted to his art, the architect cannot do much towards bringing about those changes in the social scheme which depend upon political or economic action.

For the second possibility, designing to the facts of the situation and damn the consequences, there is a great deal to be said. I have often thought, indeed, that the shortest way to the millennium might be to let all the absurdities and discrepancies in our civilisation express themselves blatantly in architecture. If some of our institutions were made to look architecturally what they are in fact, nobody would stand them for a moment. There are, I need hardly say, some recent buildings in London which come very near the limit of toleration.

On the whole, however, revolutions are to be avoided in favour of leading people slowly, ah, slowly! towards the light; and so it happens that the business of the architect to-day is largely that of designing to polite fictions, with, according to his enlightenment and skill, some recognition of the reality behind the fiction and some hint of an ideal for the future. Like other artists, the architect is generally on the side of the angels, and, taking the institution as he finds it, he can, and often does, suggest in his building how it might be a better institution.

Even taking things as they are, it is evident that the opportunities for the architect of designing to reality vary with circumstances. Our social plan has its firm patches, while in other places it is distinctly boggy. The firm patches coincide with what, so far as we can judge, are the necessary activities of the world; things that must be done irrespective of changes in social organisation. To put the case broadly, the architect has a better chance of designing to reality in industrial than in commercial buildings. For architectural purposes there need not be—I do not say there never is—any polite fiction about a factory. The boggier places in our social plan coincide with those activities which depend upon opinion—in some cases superstition; activities which would cease to exist or would be immensely simplified, if society were properly organised. I need hardly say that I refer to such activities as banking, insurance, stockbroking and shopkeeping—activities which come under the head of "business—the grave impertinence," as the poet Cowley called it.

When I survey the London which has grown up in my own time I find that, speaking generally, my satisfaction increases with the buildings based upon some definite utility, material or moral, which, though it may suffer in detail from the general disorganisation of our era, is nevertheless of a kind which would have to be carried on in any circumstances, and is, therefore, reasonably well adapted to future progress. First of all, I should place the Underground Headquarters at St. James's Park, designed by Messrs. Adams, Holden and Pearson. It is, to begin with, designed in what I conceive to be the standard form for large office blocks in a city, it is planned closely to its function, and it is satisfying in mass and proportion. Sculpture is not my business to-night, but I may

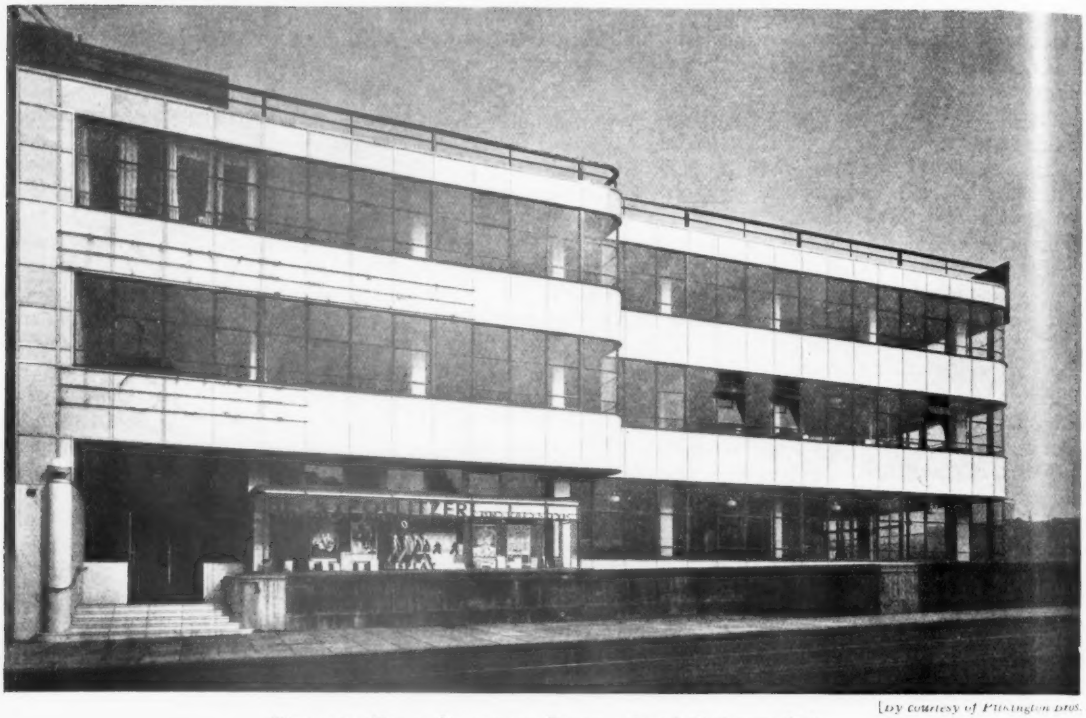
TWICKENHAM BRIDGE
Maxwell Ayrton [*F.*]

say that while the sculpture on the Underground strikes me as being admirably placed for emphasis, where the eye expects, it errs by being not sufficiently architectural in style. The buttons are in the right places on the garment, but they are not quite the right pattern. Now, I do not think that I am detracting from the genius of its architects when I say that the obvious thing about the Underground is that it is a remarkable efficient institution, one of the most efficient in view of its purposes and the probabilities of the future, of our times. This efficiency is being reflected architecturally throughout the system; in the stations of the extensions to Morden and Cockfosters, for instance, each with its grasp of the local situation and tactful response to local surroundings. As nearly as may be, the Underground is being shaped to its functions with taste and skill.

Even more far-reaching than the Underground in the social implications of its utility is the grid system of electrical distribution. It is true that its possible advantages to the community at large are at present delayed by the activities of that picturesque survival, the business man, as reflected in the anomalies in the price of electricity in different districts, but every contract comes to an end sooner or later. In itself the grid is a public benefit, and I think you will agree that its architectural expression is, on the whole, orderly. The November number of the *Architectural Review* gave some striking evidence to this effect. The rural landscape is not my province to-night, but I may say that I have seen few landscapes that were injured, other than sentimentally, and many which were actually improved in coherence by the march of pylons—designed, I believe, by Sir Reginald Blomfield. Connected with the grid in principle, if not in fact, we have here in London the new Battersea power station, designed by your—or, as an honorary associate of this Institute, perhaps I may be allowed to say, our—President. When that power station is completed, and the unresolved duality of its two chimneys corrected by perspective, I believe that it will be recognised to be one of the finest recent buildings in London. I could wish that Sir Giles Scott had had the full courage of his chimneys, but I am prepared to believe that some faint flavour of a capless column—a sort of "Good-bye to all that"—may have its symbolical value. While speaking of Sir Giles Scott, I cannot refrain from saying that I sometimes wonder if even Liverpool Cathedral will stand more to his credit as an architect than his telephone boxes. I am not joking; the boxes are not always happily placed; but, taking a broad view of the matter, it seems to me that the shaping of a common necessity, of wide distribution, is one of the highest services that an artist can perform, particularly since it seems evident that the look of our civilisation will depend more and more upon properly designed standardised forms.

I said just now that our most practical utilities suffer in detail from the general disorganisation of our era. This, I think, is true of bridges. During the last few years several important bridges have been constructed: Lambeth, by Sir Reginald Blomfield; Hampton Court, by Sir Edwin Lutyens; Chiswick, by Sir Herbert Baker; and Twickenham, by Mr. Maxwell Ayrton. All of them have architectural merits, and all of them serve their practical purposes; but I cannot help feeling in several of them some lack of an inevitable relationship between the architectural merits and the services. At bottom I believe this to be due to uncertainty in the organisation of traffic. The architect is not given a clear lead in the function he is called upon to shape, and falls back upon—architecture. Many of us feel that the remodelling of Waterloo Bridge—with the introduction of that scale-destroying shadow under the corbelled-out footway—is a falling between several stools, resulting in something like my aunt's old umbrella. If it had been recognised that increased traffic there is not in the best interests of London traffic as a whole, the bridge would not have been widened. Of the new bridges, Hampton Court, by Sir Edwin Lutyens, must take the palm as an architectural monument; but, as a piece of working architecture, getting down to its business and looking like what it is called upon to perform, I prefer Twickenham, by Mr. Maxwell Ayrton.

Even if it were possible, it would be more tedious than I am being at present if I tried to rank all recent buildings in the scale of their public utility. Besides, it is easy to slip up here—and I had hardly done clamouring for a good standard design for wireless aerials when somebody reminded me that the receiving set of the future was the portable. So I will content myself with naming a few buildings which seem to me to owe their architectural merits in part to being based upon realities in the social scheme. With some reservation about its decorations and the relation of material to form, the new Freemasons' Hospital, by Sir John Burnet and Messrs. Tait and Lorne, strikes me as a very good building. It is the first hospital that I have seen—and I have had some institution experience—which really takes into full account the mental and moral aspect of healing; which is, that is to say, in the true sense functional.



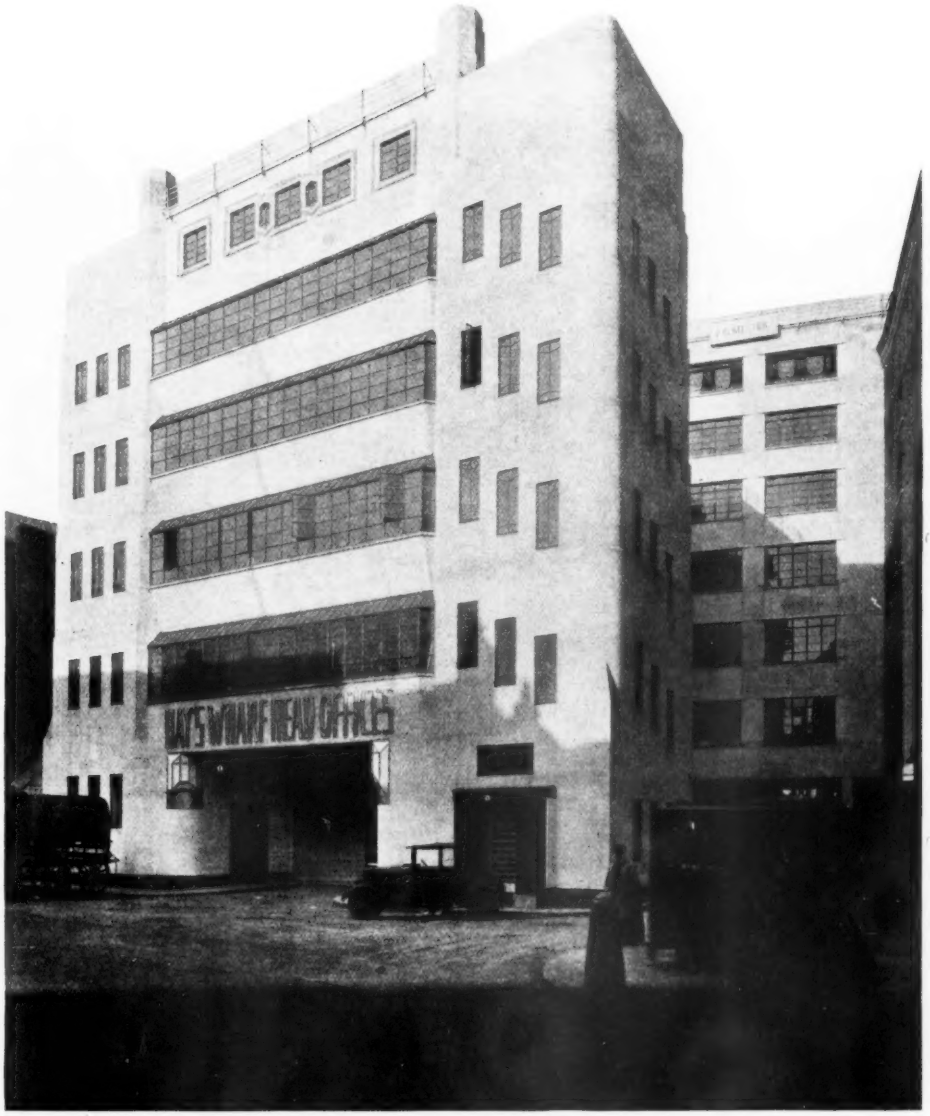
[By courtesy of Pilkington Bros.

UNIVERSAL HOUSE, SOUTHWARK BRIDGE. Joseph Emberton [*F.*]

(This building is ultimately to be built up to a height of 100 feet.)

Other recent buildings which come to mind as being shaped closely, with order and proportion, to their total functions are the new Horticultural Hall, by Messrs. Easton and Robertson, Hay's Wharf, by Professor Goodhart-Rendel, and Universal House, Southwark Bridge, by Mr. Joseph Emberton.

It may surprise some of you that I should class churches among buildings based upon realities in the social scheme, but you may remember that I spoke of moral as well as material utility. Churches raise an interesting question. My friend, Mr. Trystan Edwards, to whom we owe so much in the appreciation of architectural good manners, would have the domes of religion dominate—the pun cannot be avoided—the domes of commerce on the civic horizon. But would that be true to the realities of the situation? I fear not. It is a commonplace in architecture that the elevation should correspond to the plan, and—as town-planners are well aware—below every architectural plan there is the social plan upon which it should be founded. It is not a question of whether the world is more—or less—religious to-day; it is simply a question of which organisation, the religious or the commercial, has the greater power in the social scheme, and I do not think there can be any doubt about the answer. The necessary prelude to the dominance of religious domes would be not so much a religious revival as a campaign in favour of the church as an institution. Even in the interests of religion itself it is doubtful if such would be desirable. There is no lack of new churches, but, except where, as at Liverpool and Guildford, there is opportunity for a cathedral, they tend to be modest buildings, recalling the edifices of early Christianity, and suggesting that, now as then, the power of religion in the social scheme is more akin to that of the grass that lifts the paving-stone than to that of politico-economic domination. As they know in Russia, in present circumstances religion is a subversive power—the still small voice as compared with the big noise. Among recent churches which seem to me to be true to the realities of the situation, and to gain architecturally thereby, are St. Catherine's, Hammersmith, by Mr. Robert



HAY'S WHARF
H. S. Goodhart-Rendel [*F.*]

Atkinson, the church for the deaf and dumb, Acton, by Mr. Edward Maufe, and the Wesleyan Church at Walworth, by the same architect, Church of the Annunciation, Quebec Street, by Mr. Walter Tapper, and St. Barnabas, Dalston, by Professor Reilly.

In a special class, and with interesting architectural implications, are Christian Science churches. In connection with bridges, I spoke of the advantage of a "clear lead" in function to the architect, and—without any comparison whatever in merit of creed—it does seem to me that the Christian Science church, with its function clearly defined, without any of the hesitation between the respective importance of altar and pulpit which vexes the Anglican Church, presents a very definite advantage to designers. Two good examples which come to mind are the church in Bryanston Place, by Mr. Oswald P. Milne, and that in Wrights Lane, Kensington, by Mr. Paul Phipps.

I shall make no apology for following churches with theatres, for they also serve a moral utility, that of recreation. In them, however, I cannot help feeling some compromising taint of polite fiction—the necessity for the architect to pretend that, to invert an old saying, the play is *not* the thing. The truth is that the theatre in England is still too much of a social function in the wrong sense of the words; and we shall not get a first-rate theatre, from an architectural point of view, until no seat in the house costs more than half a crown. It is true that the older theatres were ornate, but in those days there really was a social pageantry. Of recent theatres in London the new Cambridge Theatre, by Messrs. Wimperis, Simpson and Guthrie, with interior treatment by Mr. Chermayeff, and the new Sadler's Wells, by Mr. Frank Matcham, strike me as the most successful in moulding themselves upon the idea of the play. Cinema theatres are improving—the new Victoria Cinema, by Messrs. Trent and Wamsley Lewis, and the Ambassadors, at Hendon Central, by Messrs. Henry F. Webb and Ash, may be quoted—but they still reflect the curious lack of conviction in the film business itself in the sufficiency of the film as form of entertainment. Too much is given away with the pound of tea to inspire confidence in the quality of the tea.

In domestic architecture we are, as always, upon firm ground, subject to the national sentimentality—which works both ways, according as there is more emphasis upon past or present than the circumstances demand—and the national resistance to the idea of communal living. The last is rather odd, because we have always been successful in what, with admirable economy of language, a contemporary German architect described as "typing and rowing"—that is to say, designing a satisfactory type of house and grouping houses together. The greatest obstacle, one would say, to progress in domestic architecture in present circumstances—and this applies to more things than houses—is the fear of standardisation. Possibly from lack of real individuality in themselves, people seem to be afraid of looking like their neighbours. But within these limitations our splendid tradition, the best in the world, goes on. From the nature of the case there are not many new individual houses in London—for good examples of the kind one has to go as far afield as Welwyn Garden City—though the recent houses in Hampstead, designed by Mr. Charles Holloway James, must not be forgotten—but there have been some excellent blocks of flats, including tenements for working people. On the principle of taking the nearest at hand, I should like to quote Swan Court, Manor Street, Chelsea, by Messrs. Buckland and Haywood. Except those at the top, the flats did not strike me as being so pleasant and convenient internally as the exterior promised, but it is a very satisfactory composition in brick, in harmony with the general character of the neighbourhood. Grosvenor House, in Park Lane, on the other hand, strikes me as the abuse of a style by straining it beyond its proper scale. For practical convenience in modern terms controlled by good taste, the minimum flat, by Mr. Wells Coates, shown at the recent exhibition of Industrial Art at Dorland House, set a good example in a direction that is bound to be followed, and the same applies to the week-end house, by Mr. Chermayeff.

Something must be said about the dreadful things that are being done on arterial roads going out of London. Everybody is agreed in condemning "ribbon development," but I doubt if the primary cause of it is clearly grasped. It is our national habit of hanging back, for sentimental reasons, in the face of a new opportunity. Russia and Germany illustrate the consequences in the political field, and, in social matters, everybody has observed the unfortunate results of hanging back when some raw, but obviously important personality appears. From the very first arterial and by-pass roads ought to have been grasped as a splendid opportunity for large scale planning and for trying out experiments in large scale construction with the newer materials. The work of Mr. Maxwell Ayrton, on the North Circular Road, shows what might have been done. We did not like arterial roads, we thought them uncouth and unæsthetic, we

THE CHURCH OF THE ANNUNCIATION, QUEBEC STREET
Walter Tapper, R.A. [*F.*]

hung back, the opportunity was missed, and Jerry the builder crept in. Of the two menaces to architectural progress, ruthlessness and sentimentality, I am inclined to think that sentimentality has most to answer for. Not that affection for the past is to be discouraged, but that, if the arterial and the by-pass road had been accepted architecturally with both hands, there would have been less tampering with village streets. In my opinion the architectural salvation of England depends upon a clear recognition of two scales—the arterial and the capillary, as they might be called—with their respective opportunities, in our circulatory system.

From houses to hotels is a natural step. Recent hotels are still too much affected by the rather juvenile sense of prestige in "stopping at a hotel," with its implications of money to spend, but the Dorchester Hotel, by Mr. W. Curtis Green, R.A., seems to me—at any rate externally—to reduce pretensions to the minimum compatible with size, and I should like to say a special word for the addition to Claridge's, by Mr. Oswald P. Milne—an admirable piece of simplification.

It is when we come to the boggier patches in the social plan, corresponding to commercial activities, that the results in contemporary London buildings give me less satisfaction. It is here that the anomalies of a period of transition are most directly reflected in architecture. As to the economic situation I do not think I am putting the case unfairly when I say that we are paying about two million people to remain idle lest in public employment they should compete with private enterprise and so upset the balance of a system that has served us very well for a hundred and fifty years or so. I am not saying that the system is not worth this measure of protection—for measure of protection the "dole" undoubtedly is—but civilisation has a way of outgrowing its machinery, and there are signs that our economic machinery is no longer adequate for the facts of the situation. To adopt figurative language, by all the signs and not by any virtue or choice of our own, the Reign of Mammon is coming to an end. Poor old Mammon, indeed, seems to be in rather a bad way. He has either, as in New York and Paris, to sit upon his infertile hoard, or, if he moves, preserve a difficult balance between inflation and deflation. There is a profound truth in the probably apocryphal story of the director who dreamt that, for twenty years, there had been no gold at all in the cellars of the Bank of England. What specially disturbed him was that everything had gone on as before. He had, in his dream, wakened up to reality—which is always disconcerting.

To telescope the change which is affecting architecture, the bank, which was once a Temple of Mammon, has become for practical purposes a clearing house of credit. It is not my business to suggest how such a clearing house should be controlled in the best interests of the community at large, but it evidently demands its own architectural expression. Unfortunately, the Temple of Mammon idea dies hard, and so, in designing a bank, the architect has to provide for a reality and at the same time pay tribute, with columns and things—I never did like that French asparagus—to a polite fiction. He has to plan for a clearing house and, at the same time, suggest a Temple.

This, I think, will help to explain why modern banks, with all their merits, are not completely satisfying from an architectural point of view. There is a discrepancy between their looks and the functions which determine their plan. In its effect upon the civic scheme the matter is complicated by the existence of several banks, each of which is associated with a particular sect of Mammon. It is true that by amalgamation the multiplicity of sects has been reduced; but there are still the big five, each with its peculiarities of ritual. Functionally, I suppose, in their actual services to the community, there is not much difference between one bank and another, but in the present state of opinion—or superstition—it would never do for the designer of a Midland bank to suggest that it shares with Lloyds the pure milk of the financial word. He has to emphasise the advantages of the Midland variety of Mammon worship. In passing I cannot refrain from remarking how punctually Samuel Butler's gibes at religious institutions under the title of Musical Banks, in *Erewhon*, have come true of the financial institutions themselves.

For the practical effects upon the civic scheme of these varieties of belief in a polite fiction I need only lead you to that hub of London's financial activity which may be called the London Forum. I think you must agree that, excellent as are several of the banks in individual design, their total effect upon the civic space is rather disconcerting. They shoulder forward with a "Codlin's the friend, not Short" effect. One reason for this is evident, and it has interesting psychological implications. There can be little doubt that for practical purposes—and in practical I include æsthetic effect—the normal form of the big office block in a large city should be that of the stepped pyramid, with set-backs beginning even below the 80 foot line, according to situation. If the architect were allowed to get down to brass tacks in designing for its actual functions, I see no reason

why a bank should not be designed in this form. What prevents it is the persistence in the financial mind of the Temple of Mammon idea, with its natural preference for the temple style in architecture. How far this clinging to the dress of an obsolete idea affects the actual business of banking, as well as the civic scheme, I am not prepared to say, but I find it hard to believe that banks would not be more convenient if they were shaped more like their actual functions. At present they often suggest an architectural equivalent to the Laocoon—form strangled in style.

The opportunity for the architect of designing to reality in banks will only come when banking itself has come into line with the realities of the economic situation. Meanwhile, he has to design to a polite fiction, and, as a rule, he makes a remarkably good job of it. So much so that, as an architectural journalist, I am more often blamed for praising than for condemning a bank or other commercial building. In defence I will only quote the story of Whistler. He had gone into a hatter's to get his topper ironed. Seeing him hatless, and mistaking him for the shopman, a fussy customer came up and said, "Look here, I got this hat here yesterday." "Well, what's the matter with it?" said Whistler, coolly. The other said, "Can't you see—it doesn't fit?" Whistler looked him up and down and then said, "Shouldn't worry; none of your clothes fit." In the same way, when a whole building is obviously based upon an absurdity in the social scheme, involving the reconciliation of a polite fiction with an unconfessed reality, it seems to me rather pernickety to complain that some detail is out of scale.

It would be superfluous to comment upon the bank, Lloyds Bank, by Sir John Burnet and Partners and Messrs. Campbell Jones, Sons, and Smithers, to which you have awarded this year's medal, except to say how glad I am that the medal has been awarded for the Lombard Street and not for the Cornhill elevation. In Lombard Street polite fiction has been reduced to a minimum, and the whole elevation strikes me as a triumph in reconciling pretensions with a narrow thoroughfare. Another bank in the same neighbourhood which excites my admiration is the Westminster Bank, Threadneedle Street, by Messrs. Mewès and Davis, to which the medal was awarded three years ago. Here the fiction is reduced to a braiding of the surface—which seems to me an excellent solution of the problem of remembering the old 'un, that is to say, Mammon, architecturally. The Bank of England, as reconstructed by Sir Herbert Baker, is, so to speak, inevitable. It might be criticised in detail, but, given the problem, I do not see how the general form could have been bettered.

Of commercial buildings other than banks, Unilever House—by a fortunate circumstance designed by the same architects to whom you have awarded your medal to-night—gives me the greatest satisfaction, though I could have spared the horses, pulling both ways, which seem to have brought it to rest on the Embankment.

Shops raise a special problem. In itself the idea of a shop is simple enough—the last link in the chain of distribution with a legitimate profit for the labour involved. That is all there is to it, and up to about the middle of the nineteenth century the shop remained true to its modest function, and its architectural expression was correspondingly modest. Unfortunately—and much further back in the chain than the shopkeeper himself—some bright spirit discovered that there was more money to be made out of juggling with the laws of supply and demand than by letting them work automatically. The effect—apart from such gross consequences as coffee burnt in Brazil and apples rotting on the bough and herrings on the beach at home, while at the other end people are, so to speak, dying for them—was to create a condition called "sales resistance," which has to be overcome by obscuring the plain and respectable business of shopkeeping with words like "salesmanship," "merchandising," "marketing" and "service"; words which would have no meaning in a properly organised system of distribution. It is not the fault of the shopkeepers; you cannot have it both ways; and, having constructed an elaborate machinery for holding things up for profit, it is no use blaming one of its cogs for not letting them through.

What concerns me is the problem of the architect, well aware, as he generally is, of what shopkeeping ought to be, who is called upon to design a modern palace of merchandising. It is to the great credit of your profession that shops are, on the whole, simpler and more modest in design than they were twenty years ago. I could point to several palaces of merchandising in which the architect seems to have said to his client, "Don't be so Selfridge"—if I may venture to put it that way. But so long as the necessity for overcoming sales resistance exists, the architect himself cannot go very far in this direction. He would be disloyal to his client if he refused to take part in the selling campaign. What he has done, it seems to me, is to persuade his client of the advantages of seduction over assault in breaking down the icy barriers of reserve; the tempting display of a few articles in a simple and well-designed setting instead

MESSRS. HEAL'S SHOP
Smith and Brewer [*FF.*]

of serried ranks of all the Orders. I cannot but believe that shopkeeping as well as architectural effect in the street gains thereby. Together with advertising it is an instance of the extent, not yet fully appreciated, to which modern commerce has come to depend upon art and literature.

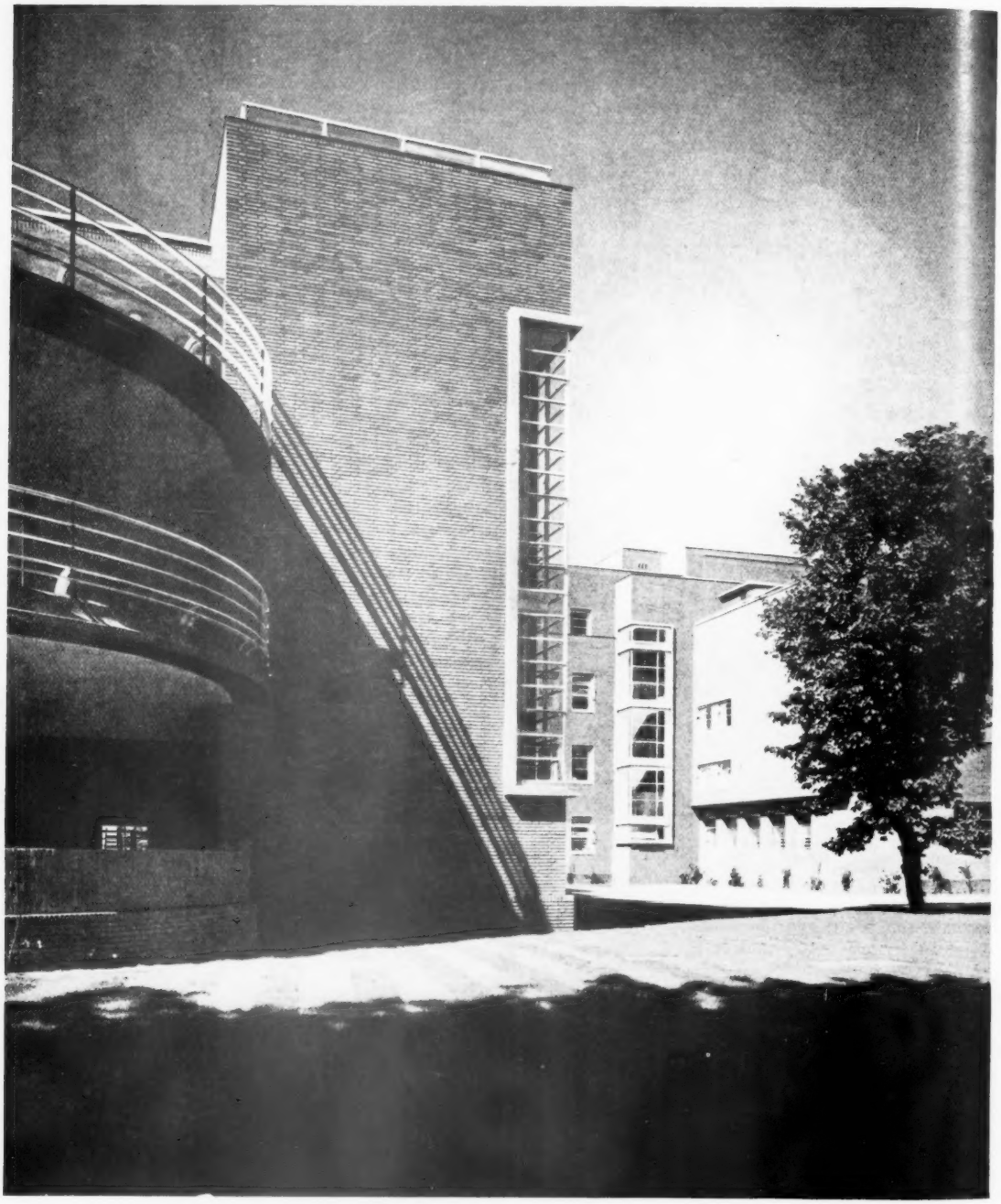
Of the older contemporary shops in London, Heals, in Tottenham Court Road, by Messrs. Smith and Brewer, still seems to me the most completely satisfying. Staggs, Leicester Square, by Mr. Austen Hall, also deserves honourable mention, and certain firms, such as W. H. Smith's and the Macfisheries, have consistently kept up the standard. More recent shops are mostly ground floors only, and of them a long list could be made. Mr. Trystan Edwards illustrated some excellent examples in his "Architecture of Shops," and I should like to quote as typical of modern treatment the Cresta shop, Brompton Road, by Mr. Wells Coates, and the one in New Bond Street by my excellent son.

Some time ago I spoke of that picturesque survival, the business man—in the sense of the speculator and company promoter, the man not actively engaged in the actual working of a particular industry. In the best ordered state he would still have to be provided for architecturally, because he is a very real person with a genius of his own. We are apt, however, to mistake the nature of his reality, which, in present circumstances, is ornamental rather than useful. I need hardly remind a body of architects of the common tendency in architecture of structural features to become decorative motives. It seems to me that, in the economic history of the world, exactly the same thing has happened to the business man. He was once a pillar of society; he has become a sort of ornamental pilaster on its façade; and he is only a nuisance when he is allowed to crab the work of construction or reconstruction. In some respects the business man reminds me of a certain kind of artist, the artist who finds his opportunity in picturesque disorder. Now it is evident that the picturesque artist, whose efforts are often pleasing in themselves, is only a nuisance to society when, in the interests of his art, he pleads for the retention of something which would be better away; tumble-down and insanitary cottages or undrained marshes. In the same way the business man, who flourishes upon social disorder, upon fishing in troubled waters, is only a danger to society when his characteristic activities—often entertaining and decorative in themselves—get in the way of social reform. Nowadays we have solved the problem of the picturesque artist by relegating him to places like the Royal Academy, and it seems to me that we might solve the architectural problem of that other picturesque survival, the business man, in a similar way. It is a question of zoning, is it not? In a specially constructed Temple of Mammon, in a special quarter, the business man might be allowed to play with his little stocks and shares, to ramp and to corner—in effect to dance before the altar of Mammon—to his heart's content. All that is necessary is to see that the counters of his activity bear no relation to the realities of commerce and industry. As to his architectural treatment I am not quite sure, but something rococo would seem to be demanded.

I do not propose to-night to discuss in detail the many public or semi-public buildings recently erected in London—such as India House and Africa House, by Sir Herbert Baker, the Port of London building and the new Lloyds, by Sir Edwin Cooper, the Masonic Peace Memorial, by Messrs. Ashley and Newman, the Wellcome Museum, by Mr. Septimus Warwick, and the new Geological Museum by the architects of the Office of Works. They all have great architectural merits, but, having regard to their purposes, most of them, it seems to me, present to some extent the Laocoon spectacle of form strangled in style. Most of their plans are better than their elevations. They are over dressed—not necessarily in the sense of too elaborately dressed, but in the sense of too much architectural clothing. They would, I feel, strip badly—showing how the style has cramped their forms.

I am not pleading for a violent revulsion from the Renaissance tradition; what I am pleading for is a moulding of form to present purposes in which Renaissance features would fade out painlessly, a dissolution of the letter in the spirit of classical architecture. The essence of tradition, as distinct from fashion, is that it bends to circumstances, and I see no reason why classical principles should not be applied to a composition of orange boxes.

The common distinction between traditional and modern architecture does not satisfy me, because if a thing is truly traditional it is also modern, and the other way about. But there is a distinction, and the one I should propose is that between representational and functional—not by any means functionalist—architecture. What I feel in looking at the buildings named is that they are too much designed to look like something—as if they were designed for stage settings, in which, of course, architecture does take on a representational function. I cannot help feeling that the example of Inigo Jones, who designed both masques and buildings, is partly responsible for this



THE ROYAL MASONIC HOSPITAL
Sir John Burnet, Tait & Lorne [*FF*]

confusion of aim. When somebody tells me that the elevations of the buildings named are, in fact, well related to their plans, I feel it to be irrelevant—as if somebody told me that a stage setting would, in fact, afford domestic accommodation to the stage hands. That is not its purpose. Nor is representational character confined to traditional buildings. To take a case in point, while Mr. Emberton's Universal House is functional, his new Olympia strikes me as representational architecture—designed to look like a modern building.

It is an odd coincidence, by the way, and typical of the confusion of our times, that while painting, which from the nature of its medium is a representational art, should be straining towards abstract effects, architecture, which as nearly as may be is an abstract art, affects a representational character.

If I were asked, which Heaven forbid, to suggest the future development of architecture in London I should say that it would consist, on the one hand, in a letting down of the Renaissance, as forms are moulded closer to function; and, on the other, of a rising up towards architectural order and proportion in forms derived directly from present day needs and methods of construction; and that both tendencies would arrive at pretty much the same result; with the provision that, beyond a certain degree of letting down, the form must be recast. To take an example of what I mean, Shell Mex House, by Messrs. Joseph, strikes me as a building bared beyond the convenience of the style in which it is conceived. It is either—to put it that way—too modern or not modern enough.

What strikes me most of all in reviewing the architectural situation as a whole is the enormous extension of the province of the architect. So far from losing his place in the social scheme he is only just coming into it. From the nature of the case, he has become the divinity that shapes our ends. Given the conditions of modern life I see nothing, from the layout of roads and railways to the design of petrol pumps, that is not strictly an architectural problem. Mark Twain's jest, that the Almighty appeared to have created Italy from designs by Michelangelo, has become a fair statement of what—from a variety of causes—we require of the modern architect. Nor do I see any confusion whatever between the functions of the architect and the engineer. They are to shape and to construct—two essentially different things, though they should be pursued in close collaboration. The common confusion between them is due, I suppose, to the fact that the same individual may possess the two capacities—the constructional and the shaping. Michelangelo himself was a case in point; but the typical modern example was, I suppose, Rennie. But even in the same individual the two capacities are distinct, and, as a rule—and increasingly so in the complexities of modern life—one or the other is more pronounced in different individuals. If an engineer happens to have the shaping capacity he is, potentially, an architect, and that is all that there is to be said about it. The rest is a matter of special training, and life is not long enough to train a man as both architect and engineer.

I am conscious to-night of having said more about the relations of architecture to life than about architecture itself, but that—particularly in present company—seemed to me the more useful purpose. To sum up my argument, it seems to me that, in present circumstances, the architect is hindered, to a certain extent and in different degrees, by discrepancies in the social scheme itself. You cannot make a silk purse out of a sow's ear, and before a thing can be shaped properly it must have declared its character and function. In proportion as the institution perfects itself, the necessity for polite fiction in architecture disappears. When the social and economic situation shall have cleared up; when our surface traffic shall be as well organised as our underground; when—without any such arbitrary expedient as Socialism, Communism, Bolshevism or Fascism—we shall have decided which of our activities should be brought under unified control and which may be left to private enterprise; when it shall be found better to employ men than to bribe them to remain idle; when the movements of capital shall correspond to public need instead of to the whims of the individual; when, by the removal of the international complications which make the word "distribution" a bad joke, the shop shall cease to be an elaborate machine for overcoming sales resistance and become once more a shop; when sentimentality shall no longer stand in the way of order and beauty, and people shall see things instead of words, I have no fear that architects will be found wanting to shape in due proportion the facts of our civilisation as they arise out of an orderly social plan. That, you may say, is a tall order; to which I would reply in the words of Maeterlinck that whatever does not go as far as the furthest reach of our intelligence is but a useless game by the wayside; and signs are not wanting that the world is learning the lesson.

Vote of Thanks and Discussion

Mr. A. B. KNAPP-FISHER [*F.*]: Mr. President, ladies and gentlemen. In these days, when the Institute is taking very seriously its relationship with the public, when it is trying to develop a wider outlook and generally to further its connections, it is an immense stimulus to have Mr. Marriott in our midst, speaking to us as he alone can, and, I am glad to say, does, laying stress on the interdependence of architecture and life, presenting us with such a telling analysis, and displaying a grip of the subject which, I think, must excite our admiration, and giving us such a constructive and such a discerning criticism of our buildings. Of those who look at us out of the window to-day—and they have my sympathy—there is, I believe, no one we would rather draw back into the room, after having closed the window and poked the fire, and have a crack with about architecture, than Mr. Marriott. For what he says has not only the ring of sincerity, but gives the impression of much thought, touched at times with profundity, together with a real feeling and sensitiveness for our work and for our strivings. *Si vis me fiere dolendum est primum ipsi tibi!* but, in spite of all the criticising elves, "those who would make us feel must feel themselves," and that is what I think Mr. Marriott does. And not only do we not fight shy of his criticism, but I think I am right in saying that we welcome it, one and all. So different is it from the sort of puerile criticism one so often hears, generally prefaced by the imbecile remark, "I don't know anything about it, but I know what I like." And, further, there is the stimulus to us to-night, I think, in Mr. Marriott's constant interest in us, for it encourages us as a profession to go on trying to make the still small voice of architecture and of this profession heard amongst the crash and din of money-making to-day. As the President called attention to, I think, in his Presidential Address, about 90 per cent. of the buildings going up in this country of a certain type are not designed by architects at all.

But to get, for two minutes, from the general to the particular, I am the most inarticulate of persons, but really Mr. Marriott's paper is so packed full of good things, that almost endless vistas and avenues are opened up for our discussion. I liked, in his reference to Ruskin, his remark that important factors were being left out to-day by what he calls the later philosophers. And, secondly, I side with him in my admiration for the three buildings which so appeal to him: the Underground Building, the Battersea Power Station, and the Royal Horticultural Hall. Of the first may I say, taking advantage of Mr. Pick's presence, I am sorry that the central tower is not being flood-lit now. I think that when it is it must be one of the most beautiful sights in Europe, standing out, as it does, like a transparent piece of alabaster above the darkness of the buildings round it. But I would break a lance with Mr. Marriott with regard to the electricity towers; it seems to me that they take away, in places, that sense of remoteness and loneliness which is left to us in so few parts of rural England. And next, what a splendid subject for discussion Mr. Marriott gives us in his remarks about the theatre: that there will be no first-rate theatres from the architectural point of view until there is no seat above half a crown. And I am glad he touched on the arterial roads question. We all agree with him there. And there were also his delicious remarks about Banks and Whistler and his criticism of public buildings and their dressings, and the fact that many of them would strip badly. A good list and a good phrase One might call them sort of C3 buildings under a B1 uniform!

But, to conclude, we thank him most sincerely for his clear and understanding address. We hope he will continue to look out of the window at us with the same ready sympathy and help; and, on our side, with his help and collaboration, we will strive our best to do something better than design simply to a polite fiction.

I have very much pleasure in moving this vote of thanks.

Mr. HOWARD ROBERTSON, M.C., S.A.D.G. [*F.*]: Mr. President, ladies and gentlemen. Having to say something about the Lecturer I am on easy ground, for Mr. Marriott seems to me to be a man who has the respect of all architects, because he is one of the few critics who dares say exactly what he thinks, and is never afraid. We know him as a critic, a "journalist" he calls himself, but I hate that word, it makes me think of something futile and superficial, which Mr. Marriott is not. He is a writer for the newspapers, a critic of art who, when he talks about architecture, makes you feel that he is sincere because he is completely natural. He admires things which are new, but he has a reverence for the old; he is, in fact, a man of balance. He is not to be stampeded, and he is in no sense afraid. His strength is a freedom from prejudice. He is not a writer who enters into any question of the war of the styles; I feel that at the present time in architecture to encourage anything in the nature of a war of the styles is a great mistake, it weakens the position of the architect. We all think fundamentally alike, and we should not restrict forward progress in the eyes of the public by fighting amongst ourselves as to whether we want to be ancient or modern. Mr. Marriott has settled that point by being completely detached and by regarding the problem as a problem, and that, I think, we have seen from the nature of his paper this evening.

He is extremely shrewd, I think, in his observations. If he were not known at all as a writer on art and architecture, I think he would have established his reputation by a ponderation of his remarks this evening, for his paper is full of the most essential kind of meat; it is not Irish stew, it is straight from the joint, pure meat. And he has been knowledgeable beyond the majority of laymen. Mr. Marriott in his survey of buildings which interested him has helped to show how extraordinarily

individual the English architect is. All the buildings he has mentioned as of interest to him are quite different from each other in character and in the approach of the designer: I feel that the English architect will always continue to be individual, and that we should not, perhaps, strive to be otherwise; the strength of our architecture is that it is a national movement, as opposed to some of the continental movements; our strength is that everybody does exactly what he feels he should do, and designs individually to make the expression of each of his buildings whatever he feels it should be. I think that makes for the character of London and for the interest of the streets. He did not stress that in particular, but it seemed to me to emerge from his observations; that individuality is a strength of ours, and that we should be proud of it.

There are many things upon which he touched, and on which I do not propose to dilate because time does not permit it. He mentions that our buildings sometimes—Banks particularly—are a little over-emphatic. I met a Danish architect recently, and I asked him about some of the buildings which Mr. Marriott has to-night mentioned by name. I wanted to know what he thought of them. He said: "I think they are interesting architecture; I do not speak English well, but I think they are over-exposed." What he meant was that the backs were always better than the fronts. Elevational success is by no means automatic: the good plan does not always lead automatically to the good elevation. A good plan may be a good solution of conflicting requirements which, all the same, do not give a good elevation. I hope that no layman here will go away thinking that by following Mr. Marriott's formula it is easy to produce good architectural design.

Then we come to little questions like by-pass architecture, and the dangers of ruthlessness and sentiment, with sentiment the more dangerous of the two. I was struck, while abroad recently, by a kind of what I may call village modernism which has grown up in some of the countries abroad; we know the strides that Modernism has made in cities like Berlin and Amsterdam. What appealed to me was the spirit of the architecture of Hilversum, which many of you know. I am not now thinking of Dudok's work, but of a lot of modest shops and ordinary buildings which have been put up, no doubt influenced by Dudok's manner. But what has happened is a rural modernity, an unaggressive simple architecture, of modern conception, and it struck me there was a hope, if we could only think that way, of producing a by-pass architecture, a rural modern style—I do not mean 'moderne.'

One of the remarks Mr. Marriott made which appealed to me was, that the essence of tradition is that it bends to circumstance. I think that, in many ways, that was the most important among the many important things which he has said to-night, the one which can give all of us, perhaps, the most food for thought. It puts the modernist exactly in his place, and it tells the traditionalist where he gets off.

With that I will conclude my business, which is to second, extremely heartily, the vote of thanks which has been proposed to Mr. Marriott.

The PRESIDENT (Sir Giles Gilbert Scott, R.A.): Before putting the vote to the meeting I would like to say a word or two.

Mr. Marriott is, I think, the right man to give us an address upon Modern Architecture, for no architect could have done what he has done and have given us such an independent view. To have the opinion of a cultured and enlightened man who sees architecture from outside is of the very greatest value to us. That is the type of public that we architects would wish to work for. We must build for the educated public, for the man who has to look at the buildings, to live in them and to use them. Architects in these modern times have a tremendous opportunity in front of them, greater than in the past. They have ceased to be stylists engrossed in some academical exercise, but they have now got a social consciousness, and are conscious that they have to do a great work in furthering the social development of their times. They are more than architects, they are social reformers. You find architects telling traffic people how to manage traffic, telling Underground railway companies how they should manage their stations, and it is the same with all social services. It is, I think, a very good thing. The closeness of the architect's relation to life is our great opportunity, and we are gradually building up a certain reputation in that respect. It is only beginning now, but I look forward to the time when all these big public business men, like Mr. Frank Pick, who is an example to all the others and whom I am glad to see here to-night, shall encourage fine work in the big public services and follow this idea. Mr. Pick employs the right architects and allows them a free hand, and the result in the Underground buildings is a remarkable achievement.

I now have much pleasure in putting the vote of thanks to Mr. Marriott to the meeting.

The vote was carried by acclamation.

Mr. MARRIOTT (in reply): I can only thank you very heartily, Mr. President, ladies and gentlemen, for the very patient way in which you have listened to what must be regarded from me as confounded cheek. I wish I could have given more examples of the many buildings I admire, but it seems to me that to criticise buildings in detail before architects is rather like taking coals to Newcastle. Sir Giles Scott, your President, spoke about the relationship of architects to life, and indeed, that does seem to me to be the most striking fact at the present day: that we cannot allow things to grow up anyhow. Most of the things, most of the buildings constructed in the past, did grow up in that way, but owing to circumstances over which we have no control, we have now to shape things not only when the occasion arises but even before it arises. What the world shall be in general is in the hands of our architects.

Thank you very much indeed.

The London Architecture Medal, 1932

THE PRESENTATION OF THE R.I.B.A. MEDAL AND DIPLOMA TO MESSRS. SIR JOHN BURNET AND PARTNERS [*FF.R.I.B.A.*], MESSRS. CAMPBELL JONES, SONS AND SMITHERS [*FF.R.I.B.A.*] ASSOCIATED ARCHITECTS

The PRESIDENT: It is now my great pleasure to present the R.I.B.A. Medal and Diploma for 1932 to Messrs. Sir John Burnet and Partners, Fellows of the Institute, and Messrs. Campbell Jones, Sons and Smithers, Fellows, Associated Architects, for their building, Lloyds Bank Headquarters, the Lombard Street elevation, of which we have some fine photographs exhibited in the room. It was a very difficult building to photograph owing to the narrowness of the thoroughfare. I should like to congratulate, first of all, the Directors of Lloyds Bank on having so fine a building, and, next, to congratulate the architects on having achieved so fine an example of architecture. It seems to me to be architecture of the right kind—simple, restrained, and not overdressed. I could not help thinking, as I walked down Regent Street the other day and looked at each building by itself, how extraordinarily all the buildings in that street are over-dressed, and I concluded that the reason was that each building had been designed by a different architect, and each, naturally, had to make some show for his client; he could not afford to be perfectly plain so that the appearance of the street could be improved. That is the tendency at the present time: to make a show for the client's money. The client wants it, and the architect supplies it. Here, in the Lloyds Bank, we have a fine restrained piece of architecture for which I congratulate the architects. As Sir John Burnet is not here, I call upon Mr. Tait to come forward and receive the Medal and Diploma on behalf of the architects of the building.

The President then presented the Medal and Diploma to Mr. Tait, whom he then called upon to say a few words.

Mr. T. S. TAIT [*F.*]: Mr. President, ladies and gentlemen, On behalf of my colleagues I wish to thank you, Sir, and the Council, for the honour you have conferred upon us in presenting us with the Architectural Medal for Lloyds Bank building. In thanking you, I wish to mention the assistance we received from the Bank Directors, particularly Sir Austin Harris and Mr. Jervis, who, by the confidence they showed in us, helped us to create what we did. They, as a matter of fact, were the means of developing the column treatment which has been criticised, but which they considered would be desirable as a means of making the building harmonise with the Bank of England and the Royal Exchange. I would like also to mention the assistance we received from our staffs, who, by their loyalty and help, did much towards developing the building. Great credit, I think, is due to the Contractors, Messrs. Trollope and Colls, Ltd., and also to the actual workmen engaged on the work. We as architects have to realise the great dependence we owe to the staffs of these firms of craftsmen. The painter and the sculptor can carry on with the execution of his masterpiece in his own studio, or his garret, as the case may be; but the architect has to depend on craftsmen for the realisation of what he has created in his mind. Credit, therefore, is due to the various craftsmen, and especially to Messrs. Fennings, for the very fine marble work which they carried out in this banking hall; and also to the Birmingham Guild for the very beautiful bronze work. There were six sculptors engaged on the job, Mr. Gilbert Bayes, who did the fine medallion on the floor of the banking hall, Miss Harris and Mr. Armitage. These are only a few of the craftsmen, who are too many to mention separately. Nevertheless, each one had his or her duty, and their attention to their work gave a result which was a credit not only to themselves but to the architects also.

In concluding, I would only mention that we in Britain can realise and be proud of the fact that we have some of the finest craftsmen in the world, and that without their assistance we are not able to execute great work.

Gentlemen, I thank you.

Mr. J. W. BEAUMONT PEASE, Chairman of Lloyds Bank, Limited (representing the Owners of the building): Mr. President, ladies and gentlemen, I feel very diffident about speaking at all, because the star of the profession I represent—if I can call it a profession—is not, at the moment, exactly in the ascendant. On this side of the Atlantic we are threatened by one political party with total extinction, while on the other side of the Atlantic the position is even worse! A distinguished friend of mine who recently returned from the United States told me he had brought back a story specially for my wife, and he asked me to pass it on to her. He said that he heard, in New York, of a family in Kentucky who felt themselves to be in the last stages of humiliation and degradation because their youngest girl had just married a banker!

I take it that my business here to-night is to add my congratulations to the many others which have been showered on the shoulders of those whom you are honouring this evening, and I gladly do so, with all sincerity. But, at the same time, I feel that the boot ought to be on the other foot, and that they should congratulate me on enjoying, in my capacity of banker, the work, convenience and beauty which is there for us, at their hands.

I would like to say, in passing, that I cannot be expected to subscribe to what Mr. Marriott said when he stated that there was very little to choose between the Big Five Banks. But I would like to say this: that it is a matter of considerable pleasure to me personally, and, I am sure, to all bankers, that the subject of the Award which has been given to-night is that of an elevation of a bank building, because I think we have been, on the whole, pretty good clients of your profession, and not without having a good deal of criticism from the public

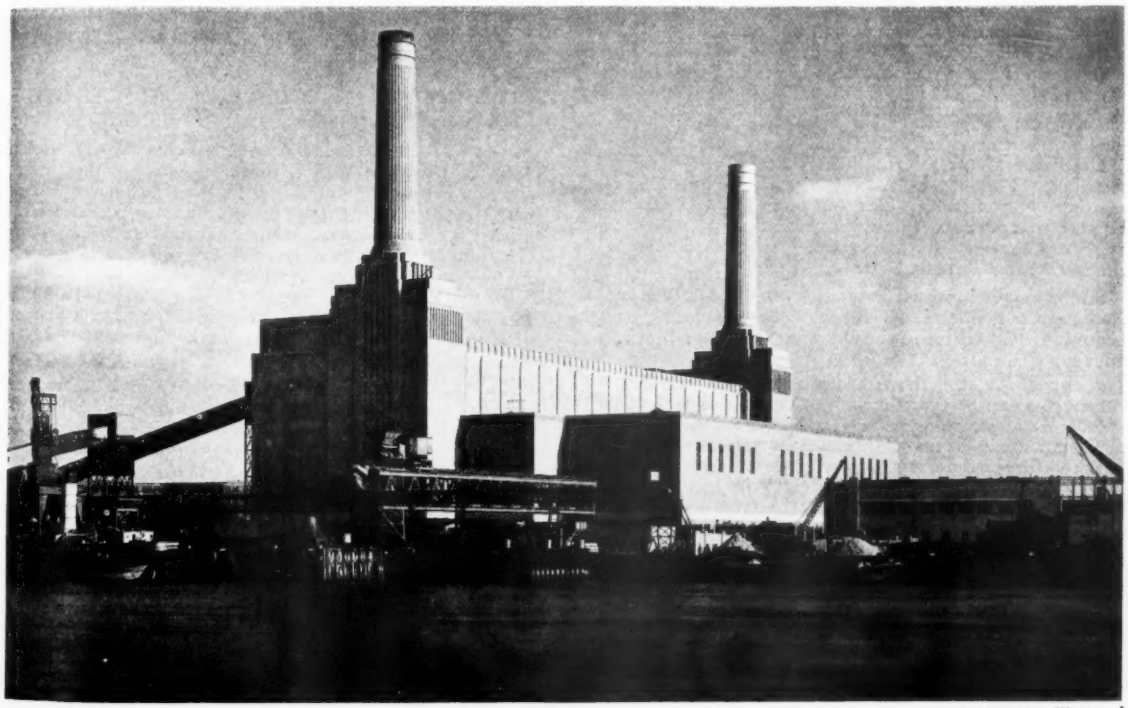
in consequence. I have never understood the reason of this. I could have understood shareholders criticising the number and the magnificence of the buildings, but why the public, who insist that a Bank shall be only a maximum of a hundred yards from their place of business and should subscribe to the amenities and the conveniences which they desire, should object to the number and the magnificence of Bank buildings, I have never been able to understand.

The only criticism which occurs to my mind at the moment is this. You may have noticed in to-day's papers an account of an occurrence at Lombard Street when the doors of a certain Bank closed before the regulation time, to the confusion and apprehension of the people inside who wished to get out, and that of people outside who wished to get in. I am perhaps giving away a secret when I say that that is the building which is the subject of the Award to-night, and the cause of it was entirely the fault of the architects! Either in admiration of their own work or in a desire to preserve that work from attack, they had installed in the building an elaborate system of alarms, in case of an attack or the presence of an undesirable person, and had not protected the alarm buttons sufficiently. Someone had accidentally touched one of these, and the fat was in the fire!—that is the only criticism which occurs to me.

I very cordially add my congratulations to those they must have had from all their friends.

Mr. WALLACE ELLIOTT (Chairman of Messrs. Trollope and Colls, representing the builders): Mr. President, ladies and gentlemen, I must apologise for my shortcomings. First of all, it was only as I started to leave my office this evening to attend this function that I was informed I was to be asked to say a few words. It is true that the intimation was tempered by the statement that my remarks should occupy just one minute, which was a great relief to me, and, I have no doubt, will be hailed with even greater relief by you.

I can only say what an honour I feel it, on behalf of my firm, to have been associated with Sir John Burnet and Partners and Messrs. Campbell Jones, Sons and Smithers in the work of this building. It is true that the part we have played in it was a very humble one, that we have merely been the medium through which the brilliant ideas of the architect have taken material form, but I am very proud indeed to have been associated with this building, and I am very proud of the building itself. I am also proud of the fact that my firm have had the unique experience of rebuilding the Lloyds Bank head office twice over. It is nearly fifty years ago, when I was a joiner's apprentice, that we had the privilege of building the head office of Lloyds Bank, Lombard Street, and I believe that the building I helped to pull down comparatively recently contained some of the joinery which it was my privilege to do in my work in my apprenticeship days. I thank Mr. Tait for his kindness in saying what he did about me and about the contribution of my firm to this magnificent building.



[*Architecture Illustrated*]

THE BATTERSEA POWER STATION. Sir Giles Gilbert Scott, R.A.

The Present State of Housing

A MEMORANDUM UPON THE PRESENT HOUSING SITUATION IN ENGLAND AND WALES (NOVEMBER 1933)

BY JOHN G. MARTIN

SECRETARY OF THE NATIONAL HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING COUNCIL

This is substantially a reprint of a Memorandum submitted to the National Housing and Town Planning Council's Congress, held at Malvern last month. It is felt that the figures, which represent the situation up to November 1933, will be of considerable interest.

THE NEW HOUSING POLICY

The present housing policy of the National Government is to leave the construction of working-class dwellings required for normal purposes to private enterprise and to restrict the activities of Local Authorities to slum clearance and rehousing.

This policy is, indeed, adumbrated in Paragraph 5 of *Ministry of Health Circular 1334*,* issued on 22 May 1933, in the following terms:—

> FUTURE SUPPLY OF WORKING CLASS HOUSES
>
> For the supply of houses for letting to the working classes, it is anticipated that, with the present re-establishment of more normal conditions, economic forces, operating in a free field, will secure a large volume and variety of production at competitive rents, and that a great number and diversity of persons and organisations will play their part; private builders, housing companies, public utility societies, finance societies and private investors will, it is hoped, all take a share in the ownership of working-class houses.

It will be remembered that following the *Report of the Committee on Local Expenditure*,† which recommended, *inter alia*, the immediate repeal of the Housing Act of 1924, the Minister of Health introduced the Housing (Financial) Provisions Bill in the House of Commons on 7 December 1932. Clause 1 of the Bill, as originally drafted, provided that no further subsidies should be granted under the Housing Acts of 1923 and 1924, *except as respects houses built in pursuance of proposals submitted to the Minister before 7 December 1932.*

Strong representations were made to the Minister by the National Council, and as a result of the pressure brought to bear on the Government, the following important proviso was added to Clause 1:—

> Provided that if the Minister is satisfied that proposals for providing or promoting the provision of houses under those Acts had been prepared and were substantially ready to be submitted to him before the said seventh day of December, he may, subject to the approval of the Treasury, treat the proposals for the purposes of this section as if they had been submitted to him before that date.

The Bill reached the Statute book on 18 May 1933, and the above-mentioned *Circular 1334* instructed those Local Authorities who considered that their proposals for providing houses were entitled to consideration under the proviso, to submit their applications to the Minister before 30 June 1933. In those cases where the proposals were approved, it was stated that the houses were to be completed by 31 March 1934, in order to qualify for the present rate of subsidy under the Housing Act, 1924.

It is unquestionably a matter of profound regret that the Government has terminated the Wheatley housing scheme, inasmuch as the Acts of 1924 and 1930 formed parts of one single policy and should have been worked in combination. It will surely not be sufficient only to destroy existing slums and to rehouse the displaced tenants; Local Authorities should take steps to abolish overcrowding and prevent the creation of future slums. This can only be done by securing the provision, either by municipal or private enterprise, of an ample supply of new houses to meet the normal growth and expansion of the working-class population.

GUARANTEES TO BUILDING SOCIETIES UNDER THE HOUSING (FINANCIAL PROVISIONS) ACT, 1933

There is another important provision in the Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1933. By virtue of Section 92 of the Housing Act, 1925, Local Authorities have power to undertake to guarantee the repayment to Building Societies, etc., of advances made by such Societies to their members for the purpose of enabling them to build or acquire certain houses. It is now provided, in Section 2 of the new Act, that the Minister may undertake to contribute not more than one-half of any loss sustained by a Local Authority under any such guarantee which may be granted in future with his approval. The following conditions must be fulfilled:—

(*a*) the advance whereof the repayment is guaranteed must be made with a view to the building or acquisition of houses intended to be let for persons of the working classes; and

(*b*) the Minister must be satisfied:—

(*i*) that the guarantee extends only to the principal of and interest on the amount by which the sum to be advanced by the Society exceeds the sum which would normally be advanced by them without such guarantee; and

(*ii*) that the liability of the Local Authority under the guarantee cannot be greater than two-thirds of that principal and interest.

* *Ministry of Health, Circular 1334. Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1933.* Price 2d.

† *Report of the Committee on Local Expenditure (England and Wales).* Cmd. 4200. Price 2s. 6d.

Moreover, following representations made to the Minister, there are substantial safeguards with respect to the *standards* of the houses to be assisted. In this connection, the terms of the proviso to section 2 of the Act should be carefully noted as follows:—

> Provided that any proposals made to the Minister under this section shall:—
>
> (*a*) include such particulars as he may direct as to the number and type of the houses intended to be built or acquired and the approximate size of them measured in superficial feet; and
>
> (*b*) make provision for securing, except in so far as the Minister may in any particular case dispense with either or both of the requirements of this paragraph, that the number of such houses in relation to the area occupied or intended to be occupied by and in connection with them will not exceed the rate of twelve to the acre and that each of them will be provided with a fixed bath.

The terms offered by the Building Societies in connection with this new Scheme are that advances will be made for a period of *30* years at 4 per cent. in the North and Midlands and at 4½ per cent. in London and the South. These rates compare most unfavourably with the rate of 3½–3⅝ per cent., with repayment spread over *60* years, at which Local Authorities can now borrow. It appears from the subjoined table that the gross rentals of any houses of proper standard erected under the Scheme in the North and Midlands would have to be at least 13s. per week (and somewhat higher in the case of London and the South):—

ALL-IN COST OF A3 HOUSE TAKEN AT £350.

	£	s.	d.
Annual loan charges, viz., interest and sinking fund, for repayment of £350 in 30 years at 4 per cent. ..	20	4	10
Repairs, management, insurance, and empties, per annum	6	0	0
Rates (based on average assessment of gross £18 and rateable £11) at 13s. 4d. in the £	7	6	8
Total	£33	11	6

Gross rental of the house, approximately 13s. per week.

This rent is obviously far beyond the means of the lower-paid wage-earners, whether in urban or rural districts, and compares unfavourably with the rent of "10s. a week (inclusive of rates) or less" suggested as a desirable objective in *Ministry of Health Circular 1238.**

In the view of the National Housing and Town Planning Council, the continuous erection of small dwellings *to let*, whether by municipal authorities or by private enterprise, and whether provided with or without State assistance, is the only way to overcome the present housing shortage.

With the object of obtaining reliable information as to the progress made under this new Scheme to date, the Council recently addressed a Questionnaire to a number of the larger Building Societies in England and Wales enquiring as to (*a*) the number of applications received from builders and (*b*) the extent of the advances made with the guarantee of the Local Authority. The replies received to date reveal a very disquieting situation, as, with the exception of one or two of the Societies, it is generally stated that no definite applications for advances have been made by builders. Some Societies state that owing to the restriction in the rate of interest to be charged they are not prepared to work the 1933 Act. It also appears that the efforts of the Local Authorities to make the Scheme widely known to builders and investors have not met with much success up to the present time.

These facts were recently brought to the notice of the Minister of Health in a special Memorandum, and a deputation from the National Council subsequently waited upon Sir Arthur Lowry, C.B., at the Ministry on 17 October 1933, when the whole question of the 1933 Act was discussed. The representatives of the National Council urged that Local Authorities should now be freely permitted to provide working-class houses for ordinary requirements without State assistance. It was understood from the Ministry's reply that due consideration would be given to proposals of this kind provided that the Local Authority adduced satisfactory evidence (*a*) that the houses were actually needed in the particular area and (*b*) that private enterprise was not attempting to meet the need, despite the new facilities afforded under the 1933 Act.

HOUSING PROGRESS IN ENGLAND AND WALES SINCE 1919

(*Figures supplied by courtesy of the Ministry of Health*)

A

HOUSES COMPLETED WITH STATE ASSISTANCE

ADDISON SCHEME:—			
Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act, 1919 ..	174,635		
Housing (Additional Powers) Act, 1919 ..	39,186		
			213,821
CHAMBERLAIN SCHEME:—			
Housing, etc., Act, 1923.			
(*a*) By Local Authorities	75,309		
(*b*) By Private Enterprise	351,232		
(*c*) By Public Utility Societies, etc. ..	11,506		
			438,047
WHEATLEY SCHEME:—			
*Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1924.**			
(*a*) By Local Authorities	469,704		
(*b*) By Private Enterprise	11,256		
(*c*) By Public Utility Societies, etc. ..	2,124		
			483,084
GREENWOOD SCHEME:—			
Housing Act, 1930.			
(*a*) By Local Authorities	11,796		
(*b*) By Private Enterprise	72		
			11,868
Total of Houses completed with State Assistance at 30 September 1933 ..			1,146,820

B

HOUSES COMPLETED BY PRIVATE ENTERPRISE WITHOUT STATE ASSISTANCE

Estimated number completed between 1 January 1919 and 31 March 1933:—		
Houses of rateable value not exceeding £26 (£35 in the Metropolitan Police District)	724,998	
Houses of rateable value exceeding £26 (£35 in the M.P.D.) but not exceeding £78 (£105 in the M.P.D.)	215,688	
		940,686
GRAND TOTAL		2,087,506

* These figures include 558 houses completed with additional State assistance under the Housing (Rural Authorities) Act, 1931.

* *Ministry of Health Circular 1238. Housing of the Working Classes.* Price 1d.

ANALYSED STATEMENT SHOWING NUMBERS OF HOUSES COMPLETED IN ENGLAND AND WALES IN EACH YEAR

Year ended 30 September.	Number of houses completed with State Assistance under:— Addison Scheme. 1919 Acts.	Chamberlain Scheme. 1923 Act.	Wheatley Scheme. 1924 Act.	Greenwood Scheme. 1930 Act.	Number of houses completed without State Assistance.*	Total.
1919 ..	—	—	—	—	†30,000	210,237
1920 ..	6,127	—	—	—		
1921 ..	67,945	—	—	—		
1922 ..	106,165	—	—	—		
1923 ..	24,998	991			52,749	78,738
1924 ..	5,525	30,934			73,032	109,491
1925 ..	1,497	78,409	12,385	—	66,735	159,026
1926 ..	975	84,431	46,489	—	65,689	197,584
1927 ..	527	115,073	97,316	—	60,313	273,229
1928 ..	30	47,969	53,792	—	64,624	166,415
1929 ..	18	80,240	53,516	—	71,083	204,857
1930 ..	14	—	51,310	—	110,375	161,699
1931 ..	—	—	61,615	420	132,909	194,944
1932 ..	—	—	62,530	5,146	132,886	200,562
1933 ..	—	—	44,131	6,302	†160,000	210,433

* Houses having a rateable value exceeding £78 (or £105 in the Metropolitan Area) are excluded.
† Estimated figures.

EVIDENCE OF SERIOUS HOUSING SHORTAGE

Notwithstanding the construction of this large number of houses, it is to-day an indisputable fact that there is still a serious shortage of modern dwellings which can be let at rents within the means of the lower-paid wage-earners. There is abundant evidence in support of this statement.

It is, indeed, lamentable that fifteen years after the conclusion of the War, Medical Officers of Health should find it necessary to report that there is still a large amount of gross overcrowding, that indecent occupation of sleeping rooms is not infrequently met with, and that many unhealthy basements are being used as dwellings by the poorer families. Reference is made in many of these annual reports to the appalling conditions that prevail in the slum quarters of the older towns.

HOUSING STANDARDS

For some years past the National Council has strongly recommended that every State-assisted house of the three-bedroomed, non-parlour type should have a combined floor area of at least 760 square feet, planned with modern conveniences. In this connection, the Ministry of Health recently advised the Council that:—

> The average superficial area of A-type non-parlour houses (excluding small houses for aged persons constructed under Section 46 of the Housing Act, 1930, and non-parlour flats) included in direct labour schemes and in contracts let by Local Authorities in England and Wales was 734 square feet during the year 1932, and 728 square feet during the period January-September, 1933.

There is no justification for reducing the standards of houses to be occupied by families rehoused from unhealthy areas, etc., under the Housing Act, 1930.

This subject is undoubtedly one of great consequence, and the question of maintenance costs is just as important as initial capital outlay. An informative Memorandum, entitled "The Importance of Maintaining Good Standards," was submitted to the Conference held at Scarborough in November, 1932, by Mr. T. Alwyn Lloyd, F.R.I.B.A., P.T.P.I., Chairman of the National Housing and Town Planning Council.

HOUSING COSTS

The subjoined table shows the average cost* of non-parlour and parlour houses in contracts let by, and in approved direct labour schemes of, Local Authorities in England and Wales during the last few years:—

Year ended 31 December	Non-Parlour Houses (excluding flats and houses specially erected for aged persons)	Parlour Houses
	£	£
1927	413	480
1928	362	429
1929	345	409
1930	340	404
1931	333	93
1932	304	368
1933 (January-September) ..	290	360

A better indication as to the trend of housing costs can perhaps be obtained from the following table, which shows the average cost per superficial foot of houses included in contracts let by, or in direct labour schemes of, Local Authorities in England and Wales during the years 1923-1932:—

Year	Non-Parlour Houses (excluding flats and houses specially erected for aged persons)	Parlour Houses
	s. d.	s. d.
1923	9 3	8 9½
1924	10 4¼	10 4
1925	10 11½	10 9
1926	10 11½	10 10½
1927	10 8	10 6
1928	9 5¾	9 5½
1929	8 11¾	9 0½
1930	8 10½	8 11½
1931	8 9½	8 8½
1932	8 3½	8 0½
1933 (January-September) ..	7 11½	7 9½

*These prices generally include the provision of paths, drains and fences, but do *not* include cost of land, roads and sewers.

It is estimated that the cost of the average non-parlour house, *with land, roads and sewers*, is at the present time approximately £350, except in those cases where the cost of land and street works continues to be unduly high.

STATUTORY DUTY TO PREPARE HOUSING SCHEMES

It will be recalled that in 1919 Parliament imposed a definite statutory obligation on Local Authorities:—

> To consider the needs of their area with respect to the provision of houses for the working classes . . . and as often as occasion arises . . . to prepare and submit to the Minister of Health a scheme for the exercise of their powers.

This Section (1) of the Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act, 1919, eventually became Section 60 of the Consolidated Housing Act of 1925, but the last-mentioned Section has been

repealed by Section 25 of the Housing Act, 1930, which provides as follows:—

25.—(1) It shall be the duty of every local authority to consider the housing conditions in their area and the needs of the area with respect to the provision of further housing accommodation for the working classes and for that purpose to review the information which has been brought to their notice, either as a result of inspections and surveys carried out under section eight of the principal Act or otherwise, and as often as occasion arises, or within three months after notice has been given to them by the Minister, to prepare and submit to the Minister proposals for the provision of new houses for the working classes, distinguishing those houses which the authority propose to provide for the purpose of rendering accommodation available for persons to be displaced by, or in consequence of, action taken by the authority under this Act.

(2) In the year nineteen hundred and thirty and in each fifth succeeding year the council of every borough or other urban district which for the time being contains, according to the latest published return to the Registrar General a population of more than twenty thousand, shall furnish to the Minister, in addition to any proposals submitted by them under the last preceding subsection, a general statement of the measures which they propose to take during the five next succeeding years for dealing with housing conditions in their area and the provision of further housing accommodation.

(3) In this part of this Act the expression "local authority" means the council of a county borough or county district.

(4) Section sixty of the principal Act (which relates to the duty of a local authority to prepare housing schemes) shall cease to have effect.

It is essential to note that notwithstanding the termination of the Wheatley housing scheme, Local Authorities have still this statutory duty of providing housing accommodation for the working classes, "*as often as occasion arises.*" There is no indication at the present time that Parliament intends to repeal this vitally important provision. The Executive Committee of the National Housing and Town Planning Council therefore strongly urge Local Authorities to fulfil their obligations in this respect.

ROYAL COMMISSION ON HISTORICAL MONUMENTS (ENGLAND)

Memorandum for the Information of Candidates for a Post as Junior Investigator

1. Candidates must have attained the age of 21 and must not have attained the age of 30 on the 1 April of the year in which the competition is held. Candidates who have served or are serving in the Army, Navy or Air Force may deduct from their actual age any time during which they have so served.

2. Every candidate must be a natural-born British subject, the child of a person who is or was at the time of death a British subject. Provided that exception may be made in the case of natural-born British subjects who have satisfactorily completed a period of not less than five years' service on full pay in His Majesty's regular forces.

Provided also that if the Civil Service Commissioners are satisfied, in the case of any candidate who is a British subject but does not fulfil all the requirements of the rule as to nationality and descent, that the candidate is so closely connected by ancestry and upbringing with His Majesty's dominions that an exception may properly be made to that rule, they may accept such candidate as eligible, provided that this discretion shall not be exercisable unless (*a*) the father or the paternal grandfather of the candidate was a natural-born British subject; and (*b*) neither the father nor the paternal grandfather had acquired any other nationality by naturalisation or by any other voluntary and formal act.

3. Female candidates must be unmarried or widows.

4. The candidate must satisfy the Civil Service Commissioners that he has received a good general education, preference being given to those applicants holding a university degree or corresponding qualification. The candidate should also have some training in the history and practice of English architecture.

The salary for the post will be for men £209 4s., rising by annual increments to £329 8s., and for women £209 4s., rising by annual increments to £270 15s. The salary is liable to review. The duties of the post will involve absence in the country for an aggregate period of not more than half the year.

5. Application shall be made in the first instance to the Secretary of the Royal Commission on Historical Monuments, 29, Abingdon Street, London, S.W.1. Candidates who from their applications appear to have the best qualifications will be required to appear before a Selection Board in London. Any travelling expenses incurred in this connection cannot be refunded. The Selection Board will recommend for appointment the candidate who appears to them to possess the highest qualifications.

6. The appointment of selected candidates will be subject to their satisfying the Civil Service Commissioners of their eligibility in respect of age, nationality, health and character, and will not be confirmed unless and until they have passed the prescribed period of probation to the satisfaction of the department.

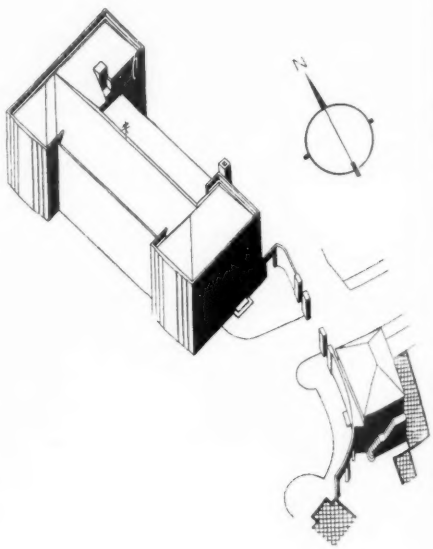
Under the provisions of Clause 6 of the Order in Council on 10 January 1910, persons who have been certificated by the Civil Service Commissioners are required to undergo a probation of one year or such extended period not exceeding two years in all as may be prescribed by the head of the department. During this time their conduct and capacity is to be subjected to such tests as may be determined by the head of the department, and they are not to be finally appointed to the Public Service unless and until their probation has furnished to the head of the department satisfactory proof of their fitness.

7. Any attempt on the part of the candidates to enlist support for their applications through Members of Parliament or other influential persons will disqualify them for appointment. The Selection Board will disregard spontaneous recommendations from persons who are not personally acquainted with the candidate's work.

8. Candidates selected for appointment will be required to pay a fee of £6 15s.

SCIENCE BUILDINGS, BEDFORD SCHOOL

Architect: O. P. Milne [*F.*]



GENERAL.—The science building is on an open site at the edge of the playing fields opposite the main gates of the school and is planned in conjunction with an armoury, now under construction. The two buildings are linked by a gateway.

CONSTRUCTION.—The structure is of 14 inch walls in local multi-coloured facing bricks and cream coloured sand-lime bricks, the latter being left as interior wall-finish with cream cement (Snowcrete) pointing. The floors are of hollow tile on steel beams and the roof is of local plain tiles on steel trusses. Plinths and copings are of Weldon stone; the windows are steel casements, painted blue, with leaded glazing and set in Weldon stone frames. On the principal front are a clock and sundial in Birmabright.

FINISH.—The corridor floors are surfaced with Sienna yellow terrazzo tiles, the stair treads and risers being covered with the same material laid in situ. Skirtings are of plum-coloured glazed tiles with coved bases and rounded tops; these tiles are stepped up the staircase on the outer and newel walls; the latter has a jarrah capping and handrail. The ground floor rooms are floored with jarrah blocks and the upper rooms with jarrah boards. The floor of the entrance lobby has a compass point in Swedish green marble inset in a dial of Portland stone. Doors are single panel and stained deep blue.

SUNDRIES.—Heating is by low pressure hot water and radiators. Pipes and electric conduit are exposed on the brick-faced walls and painted blue. Two decorative maps by Mr. G. Spenser Hoffman have been placed on the staircase.

CONTRACTORS AND SUPPLIERS

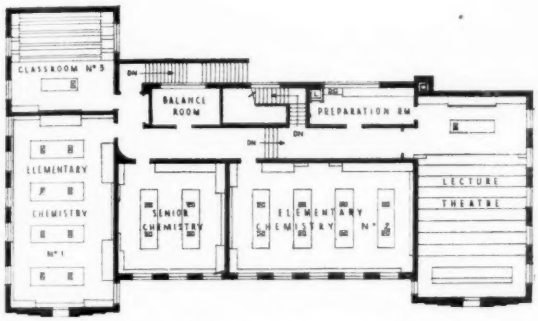
GENERAL CONTRACTORS: Samuel Foster, Ltd., Bedford.

STRUCTURE: Steelwork, Aston Construction Co. Facing bricks, C. Franklin, Bedford. Sand lime bricks, Grovebury Brick Works. Hollow-tile floors, Caxton Flooring Co.

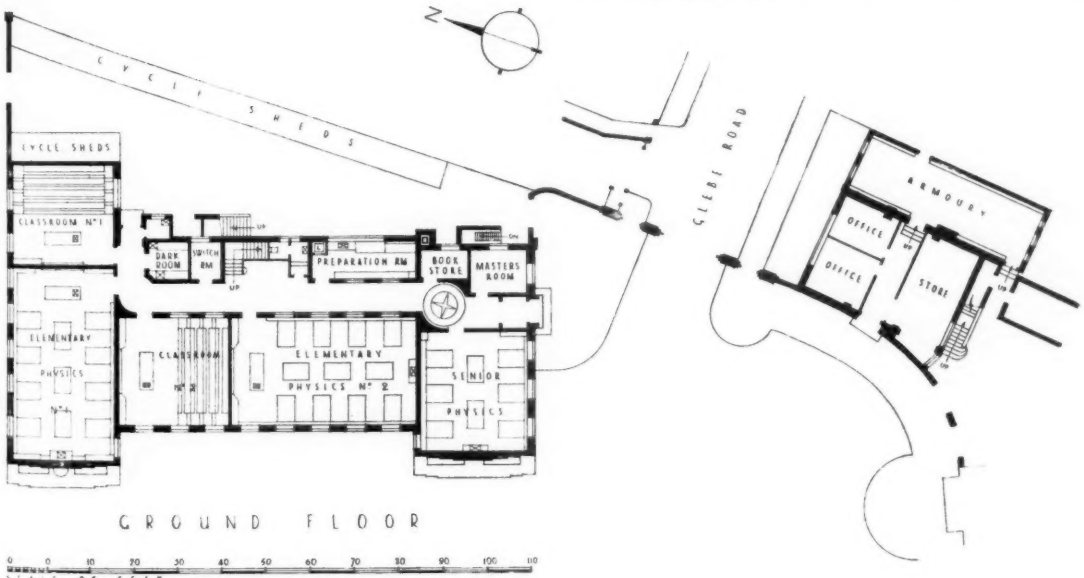
STRUCTURAL FINISH: Windows, Williams and Williams. Terrazzo, Jenkins and Sons. Wood flooring, Acme Flooring Co.

EQUIPMENT: Electrical work, Tyler and Freeman. Heating, Benham and Sons. Laboratory fitting, Educational Supply Association. Ironmongery, Comyn Ching and Co. Clock and sundial, Tucker and Edgar. Clock mechanism, Synclocks.

The main entrance is of Weldon stone, the doors being painted blue with bronze furniture. The inscription, by Mr. Esmond Burton, is in gold letters on a blue ground. Paving is of York stone and the scrapers of wrought iron. [*Photo. Architecture Illustrated.*

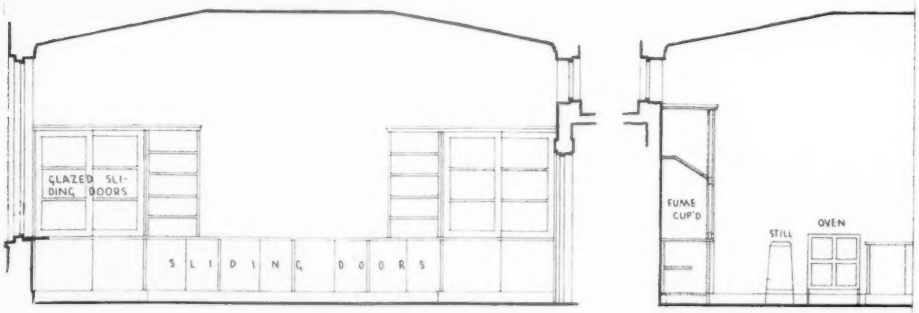


FIRST FLOOR



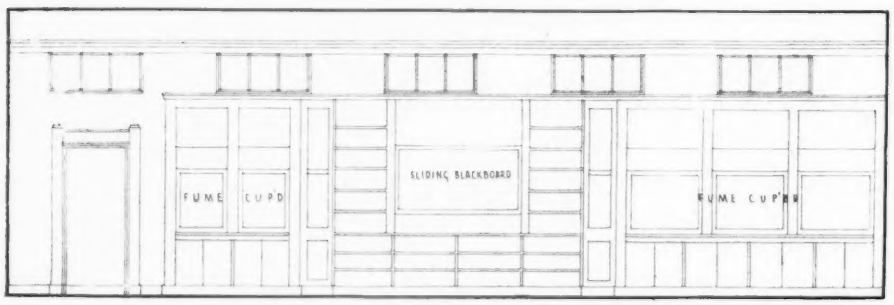
GROUND FLOOR

SCALE OF FEET

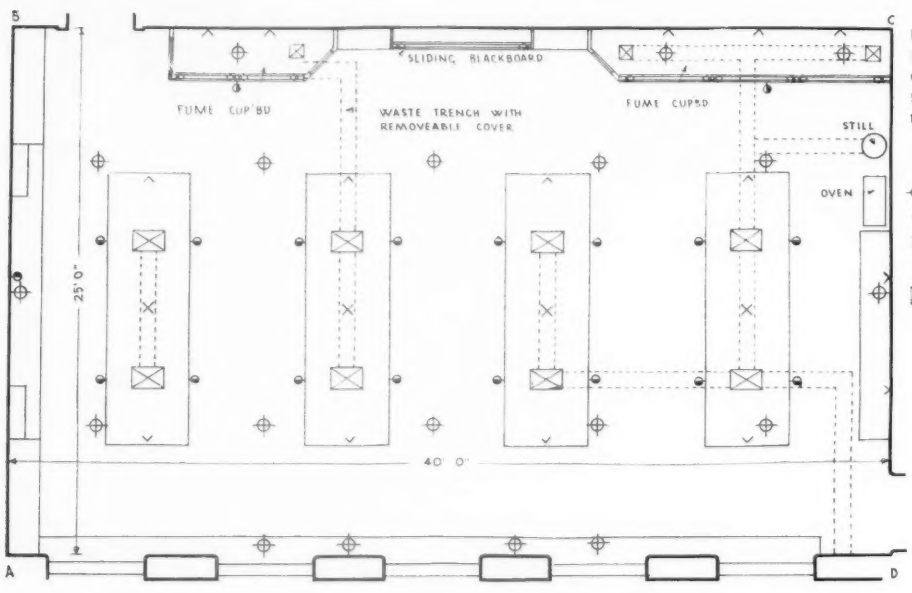


LEFT— ELEVATION A B

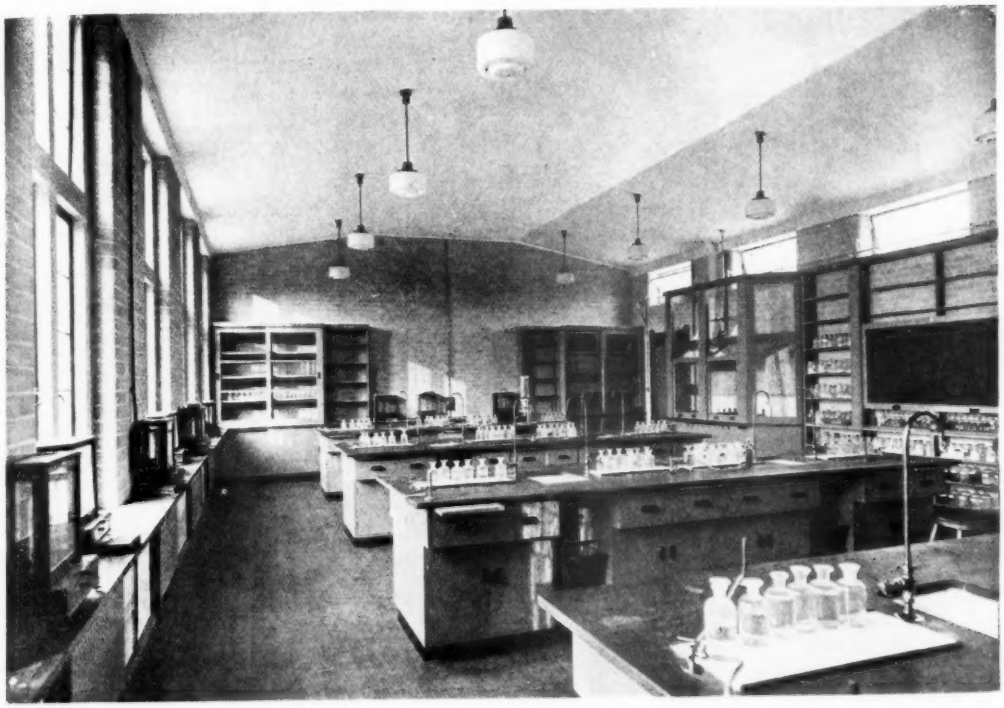
RIGHT— PART ELEVATION C D



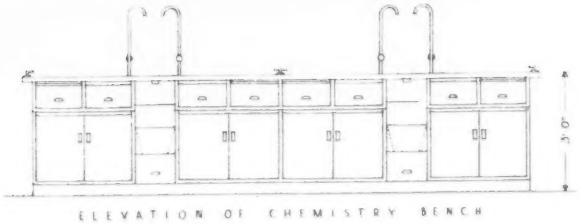
ELEVATION B C



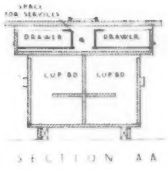
PLAN OF ELEMENTARY CHEMISTRY LABORATORY No 2



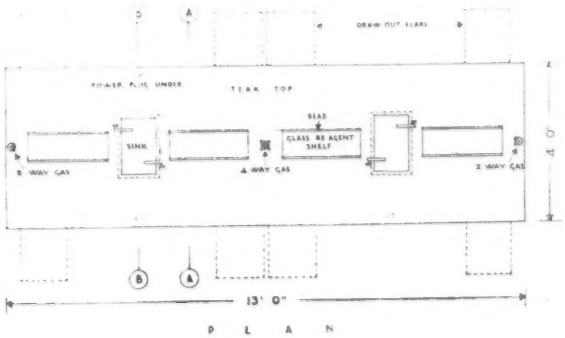
Science Buildings, Bedford School. On this and the opposite page are details of the laboratory equipment, with a photograph of the Elementary Chemistry Laboratory. The walls are lined with cream sand-lime bricks. The floors are covered with jarrah boards on joists and plates which, in turn, rest on the hollow-tile floors; this gives space for supply pipes and wastes. Screwed boards give access to the principal runs. The fittings are of Columbian pine, stained silver grey; drawer handles and bases are ebonised. The bench tops are of Moulmein teak. Under the benches are lead-lined hoppers and drawers for waste materials. Pull-out flaps to take notebooks are fitted, so that these need not be placed on benches.



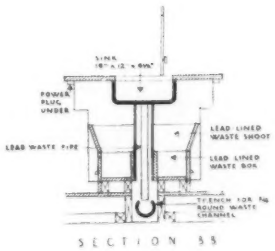
ELEVATION OF CHEMISTRY BENCH



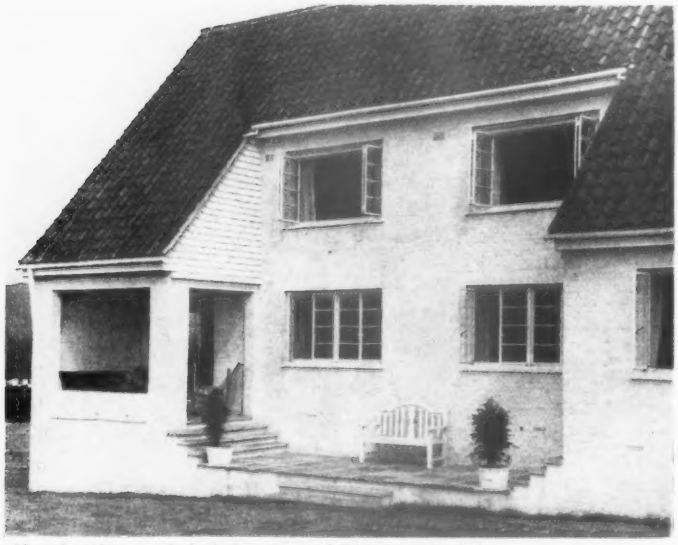
SECTION AA



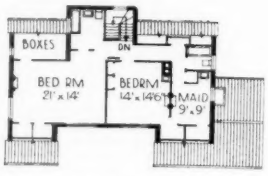
PLAN



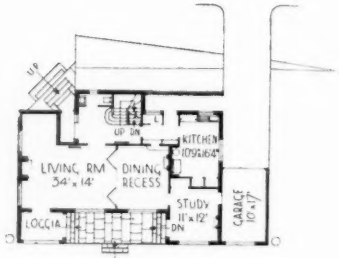
SECTION BB



Note the colour-washed tile hanging and folding steel windows.



FIRST FLOOR

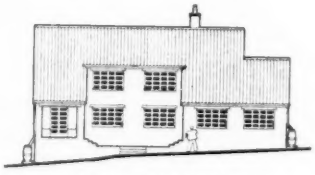


GROUND FLOOR

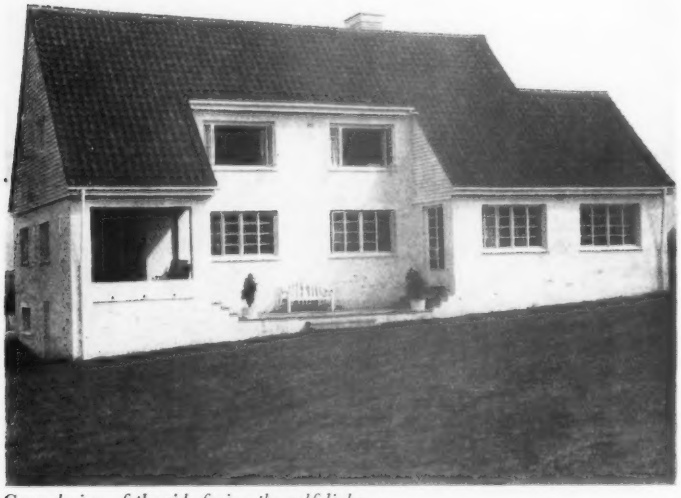
A HOUSE AT OXTED

Architect: Robert Atkinson [*F.*]

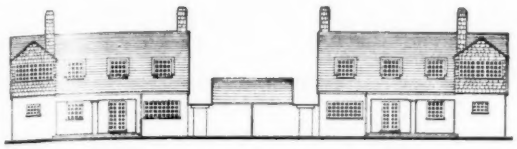
Designed as a week-end cottage adjoining a golf links. The site slopes considerably, allowing a workshop to be placed at one end below ground floor level. The lower part of the walls is of whitewashed brick, the gables and spandrels of whitewashed tile-hanging. The roof is of interlocking pantiles on boarding and felt. Opening and sliding windows are of steel (Crittall). Cost £2,000.



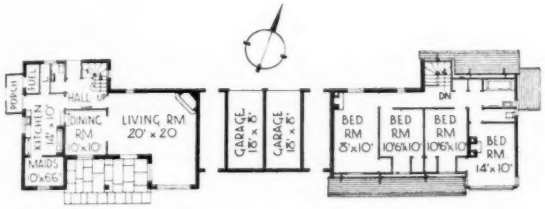
SOUTH ELEVATION



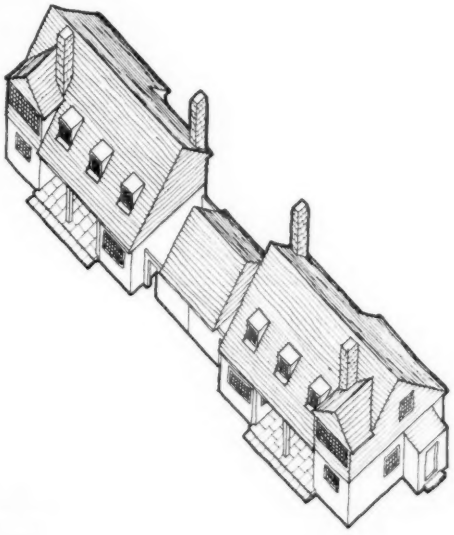
General view of the side facing the golf links.



ELEVATION TO GARDEN



GROUND FLOOR FIRST FLOOR



This side of the houses overlooks the River Camel and an extensive view to Bodmin Moor.

The entrance side of the houses.

TWO COTTAGES IN CORNWALL

Architect: Robert Atkinson [*F.*]

These two cottages at Trebetherick, on the estuary of the River Camel, are designed for holiday occupation. The walls are of concrete blocks, covered with a dinged stucco. The slates used on the roof and slate-hung walls are irregular shapes from the Delabole quarries, the rejects from grading to size and shape. All exposed masonry is in local granite. The cost was under 1s. per foot cube.

Review of Construction and Materials

This series is compiled from all sources contributing technical information of use to architects. These sources are principally the many research bodies, both official and industrial, individual experts and the R.I.B.A. Science Standing Committee. Every effort is made to ensure that the information given shall be as accurate and authoritative as possible. Questions are invited from readers on matters covered by this section: they should be addressed to the Technical Editor.

THE FORMATION OF BLISTERS ON ASPHALT MASTIC ROOFS

The following account of research work into the formation of blisters on mastic asphalt roofs has been specially contributed to the Journal by the Building Research Station. The article suggests that it is desirable to guard against penetration of moisture into the underlying concrete through unprotected parapets and cornices. Uneven bonding between asphalt and concrete, such as might arise from dust on the concrete, appears to be a contributory cause of blistering. The practice of placing a building paper or sarking felt between the asphalt and concrete is approved. EDITOR.

A defect which sometimes occurs with asphalt mastic roofs is the formation of blisters. These may appear after the roof has been giving satisfaction for several years. The blisters may eventually become punctured and may be formed even with the best quality material. Troubles of this type have been not infrequently reported, but have come more prominently to the notice of the Building Research Station by a succession of reports received during the summer of 1932.

In one instance an opportunity was afforded of a careful examination of the roof. In this case, the area of the roof was about 300 square yards and the mastic was tucked into the parapet which was built of stock bricks and was 14 inches thick. The roof had behaved quite satisfactorily for four years, when numerous blisters appeared over a quarter of the area; this was in that part of the roof which received most sunshine. The blisters ranged in height from 1 inch to 5 inches and the largest were approximately 6 inches in diameter, and in places were spaced only a few inches apart. It is possible that the earliest signs of blistering had escaped notice since the smallest amounted only to irregularities on the surface. On opening blisters for inspection beads of moisture were found suspended from the underside of the dome, the underlying area of concrete appearing dry, and in plane areas the concrete and mastic were separated by a film of moisture. A specimen of a group of blisters is shown in Fig. 1.

FIG. 1.—ACTUAL BLISTERS TAKEN FROM A ROOF.

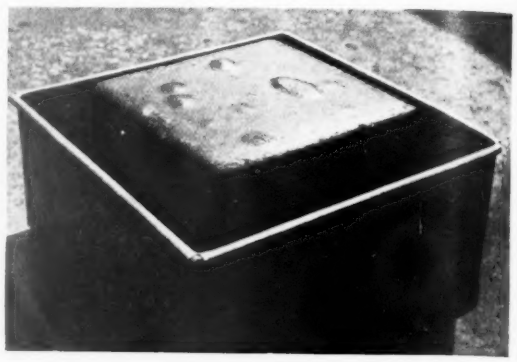


FIG. 2.—AFTER 200 HOURS LABORATORY HEATING AT 45°C.

Various explanations have been advanced in order to account for the formation of the blisters. A gaseous pressure from underneath may be postulated as the most probable direct cause; the source of the evolved gas is, however, still to be sought. In many cases the trouble occurred on roofs in which breeze aggregate was used in the concrete, a condition which suggested that pressures might have been set up by the evolution of gases arising from the decomposition of unburnt particles of coal. Attempts to detect such products in the air contained in the blisters, however, proved unsuccessful. A more recent suggestion put forward in explanation of blisters formed in asphalt mastic laid on roads and paths is the catalytic decomposition of the bituminous constituents by chemical compounds in the aggregates.

The circumstances under which blisters occur suggest that their formation is dependent upon the porous nature of the concrete base. Under certain conditions relatively high air pressures are required to rid a porous body completely of water, depending upon the size and distribution of the pores. Alternatively the absorption of moisture by such bodies by capillarity may set up considerable pressures on enclosed air if this is sealed by an impermeable membrane. It appeared possible, therefore, that the character of the concrete plays a more important part than the nature of the asphalt, though the extent to which this is softened under sunshine will obviously influence the ease of formation of blisters.

EXPERIMENTAL.

In an endeavour to ascertain the conditions most favourable for the production of blisters in asphalt mastic on concrete, experiments were carried out in the laboratory and also out of doors. What was in mind was, first, to know the pressures

required to cause blister formation while the mastic is at different temperatures, and second, to devise experiments in which concrete might be allowed to set up the necessary pressures under conditions which simulate those which prevail during natural exposure.

Asphalt was run into iron moulds about 1 inch deep, with a small orifice in the bottom connected to a pressure supply. The specimens were immersed in a thermostat, at definite temperatures, ranging from 60° C. to 35° C. and an air pressure produced by a head of water was applied to the underside of the asphalt specimen. The water was maintained at heads varying from 6 feet to 2 feet.

In general, it was observed that where the bond between asphalt and base—in this case the metal plate—was good, very little blistering resulted even at high temperatures and high pressures. Where the bonding was poor, or irregular, as frequently happens on a concrete roof, large blisters could be produced in a few hours even at as low a temperature as 35° C. and with as small a pressure as that produced by a head of 2 feet of water.

Experiments were next carried out on concrete blocks measuring 8 inches by 8 inches by 6 inches deep coated with asphalt and standing in water. The top surface and the sides of the concrete blocks were coated with asphalt to within one inch of the bottom and placed in trays containing water to a depth of about 3 inches. Heating lamps were placed so that the top surface could be maintained at approximately 45° C.

Small blisters were produced in asphalt on a lean concrete (1:3:6) after 150 hours heating. With a denser mix of concrete (1:2:4) larger blisters were produced and were first noticed after approximately 20 hours heating. Figure 2 shows the state after 200 hours heating, but the condition was not much different 100 hours previously. In cases where the concrete block was not sealed with water, heating for long periods produced no signs of blistering.

Exposures of similar specimens were made on a roof at the Building Research Station during cool weather followed by hot summer conditions. After a short spell of sunshine, a definite blister was seen to be forming in the asphalt on a rich concrete specimen. Figure 3 shows the appearance of the specimens after six months' exposure during the summer, very little change having occurred within the last two months. This increased during the summer and became cracked on the surface. A smaller blister was also produced on the lean concrete specimen.

In all cases the blisters most readily formed where the bond between asphalt and concrete was poor. In certain cases patches of the concrete surfaces were rubbed with fine powder to prevent adhesion, and blisters formed readily in the asphalt over these patches. Where the bond between asphalt and concrete was completely destroyed, by means of a layer of paper, any pressures set up in the concrete were so distributed as to have little effect except a general lifting of the mastic layer.

Conclusions.

The pressures necessary to cause blister formation on asphalt mastic roofs are thus of small magnitude and of an order which can readily be attained when water gains access to the underlaying concrete, *e.g.*, by absorption through parapet walls, condensation on the ceiling underneath, etc. Under the ordinary conditions which prevail on a roof, it is possible that the pressures required for the formation of blisters may be set up by pressure of the vapour of the moisture absorbed and evaporated at high temperatures met in mastics.

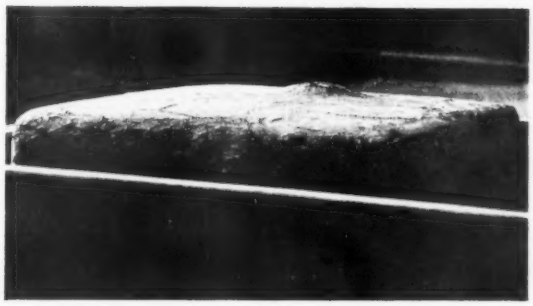


Fig. 3.—After 6 Months' Outdoor Exposure.

Alternatively, air or gas under the mastic may be compressed by the capillary pressures set up in the pores of the screeding. For both explanations a fine capillary structure in the base is a necessary condition for supporting the pressures developed. Small areas where the bond is weakest appear to be the places where blisters are most likely to be formed. There appears to be some evidence that the richness of the concrete mix may have some influence, and it is probable that capillary pressures which may be set up in the concrete are responsible in the majority of cases in which blistering is experienced. In practice the occurrence may be largely of an accidental nature, and hence its avoidance has not received any great attention.

It appears likely that the fairly common practice of using a paper or sarking felt as an underlay for mastic, with the object of bridging any cracks which may occur in the base, may, in addition, do much towards a prevention also of blisters through complete breaking of the bond between asphalt and its concrete base. Some advantage might also be gained by providing safeguards against absorption of water in parapets, etc., and against condensation on the underside of the roof.

LIFTING OF WALL AND FLOOR TILES

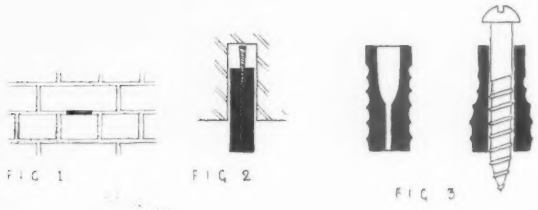
Numerous cases of the failure of wall and floor tiles to adhere to their backings have been investigated by the Building Research Station. Failure usually takes the form of bulging or "arching," the tiles often coming away cleanly from the mortar bed, showing that adhesion between tiles and mortar is poor.

Some experiments carried out at the Station indicated three causes of failure, one or all of which may be operating in a particular case. These were: (1) Compression in the tiling. (2) Poor adhesion. (3) Badly shaped tiles.

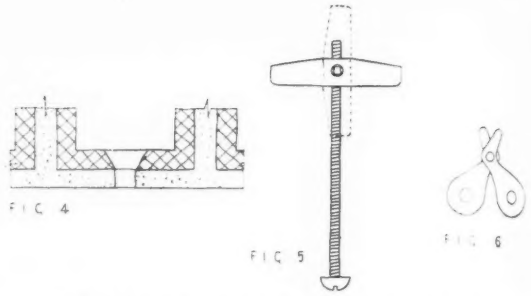
In the first case, rapidly built brick walls or slab partitions inevitably settle and concrete floors shrink on setting, while all floors deflect under load. A well-fired clay tile has a negligible shrinkage after laying, and where tiles are laid with close joints, the deflection or shrinkage in the floor or wall may be sufficient to set up compressive stresses in the tile layer powerful enough to bulge it away from the backing.

With regard to (2), any increase possible in mechanical key on the bed of the tile would obviously help to overcome the stresses set up. Most tiles have a recessing in the bed face that is negligible as a key though some show a slight undercutting. The provision of a deeply undercut key (as in a keyed Fletton) is probably not possible with present methods of manufacture.

Moreover, the surface of a dense tile does not lend itself to



PLUGGING DEVICES



FIXINGS TO HOLLOW TILE

good adhesion with mortar. Some time ago the Building Research Station carried out experiments on the adhesion of tiles, the backs of which had previously been coated with a cement slurry. Three areas of tiles were laid as follows: (*a*) The tiles were bedded in the ordinary way. (*b*) A cement slurry of cream consistence was applied to the backs and the tiles laid one hour after application. (*c*) As (*b*), but laid twenty-four hours after application. By far the best adhesion was obtained by the method (*c*). It appears therefore that slurrying the backs of tiles is worth while when cost permits and there is space on the site for the tiles to be laid out to dry. We suggest that it might be worth while for manufacturers to experiment with slurrying tiles at works; but as far as present information goes it would be essential to ensure that the tiles are slurried immediately before dispatch to the job, and within a day of bedding. Architects might be prepared to pay a small extra in order to obtain better adhesion of tiles.

A naturally poor adhesion is frequently made worse by bad craftsmanship in laying. The very narrow joint which can only be filled with the laitance squeezed up from the mortar bed contributes to failure by allowing insufficient room for movement between tiles. The Building Research Station suggests $\frac{3}{16}$ inch as the desirable minimum width. The wide joint in floor tiling ($\frac{1}{2}$ inch or more) favoured by many architects for æsthetic reasons clearly has structural value also. The too-prevalent practice of merely placing tiles on a wet screed instead of bedding them firmly so that any keys provided are properly filled, also contributes to failure.

Considering the third heading, "Badly-shaped tiles," all tiles which show a slightly arched form or have splayed edges should be rejected. Obviously any lateral pressure will tend to force such tiles off their beds. A simple test for a tendency to "arch" is to lay out a row or tiles on a flat plane and apply pressure at the ends. If the tiles tend to rise, they should be rejected.

Rapid building is often a primary cause of this trouble. Tiles are frequently fixed to floors or partitions before these have assumed a more or less permanent deflection or settlement. Since it is probable that building will generally tend to be carried out even more rapidly than in the past, the solution of this problem appears to lie in the direction of providing a better key, as the Building Research Station suggests.

SLIDING GLASS DOORS

We are informed by Pilkington Bros., Ltd., that the "bulb-edge" method of making dust-tight sliding glass doors, referred to in our 11 November number, is obtainable in this country. Moreover, it is not expensive, being the waste edge in the drawn sheet process.

FIXING DEVICES AND PLUGS

For years the only method of plugging to brickwork consisted of the use of wooden plugs. When the work was done before plastering, the plug was generally fixed in the joint between the bricks, the necessary opening being made with a plugging chisel (Fig. 1). When the work is pulled down, it will be almost always found that these plugs are split.

Alternatively, round holes jumped with a star or crown tool can be used. The plug does not split so easily, but unless it is carefully cut to fit has but little hold. Old joiners will often split the inner end of the plug and insert a fox-wedge (Fig. 2) which gives the plug an excellent grip; unfortunately, the plug presents an end grain which makes but a poor holding for a wood screw.

The well-known Rawlplug offers many advantages. It is strong, neat and permits fixing to many kinds of backing including such "delicate" ones as glazed wall tiles. Careful drilling is necessary to ensure a parallel-sided hole which tends to make the Rawlplug unpopular with heavy-handed workmen though it is much used by electricians and others accustomed to what may be termed "small-scale" work. The makers market a cheap mechanical drill which should prevent insecure fixing by careless workmen.

The Metlex plug is a somewhat similar device, but employs a non-corroding metal sleeve which is slotted to enable it to expand when the screw is driven home. The outer covering of scrap lead-covered cables is sometimes used in a similar way, but provides a good hold only when it fits the screw.

Several types of expanding plug which give a Lewis-bolt grip are obtainable. One of these is illustrated in Fig. 3 (H. Luke, Ltd., 12 Brazennose Street, Manchester).

Fixing to partitions and ceilings of thin-walled hollow blocks after they have been plastered presents special difficulties. None of the foregoing methods is satisfactory unless a joint is struck by accident. The wall of the block spalls inwards when punched (Fig. 4), and there is very little friction area left to give a good grip with the expanding type of fixing. Two types of clip are illustrated. Fig. 5 shows a toggle bolt, the action of which is self-explanatory (H. Luke, Ltd.) and Fig. 6, a scissor clip which gives an immediate positive grip not dependent on friction. The clip is inserted in the hole with the ring ends apart. Closing the rings tightens the grip and allows a rod or other fixing to be threaded through the holes. It is specially intended for fixing fibrous plaster to hollow-tile floors. (Dudley Foundry Co., Brierley Hill, Staffs.)

This question of cutting away, fixing and making good appears to be a minor matter, but its cost, proportionate to the

whole contract, is frequently overlooked. In buildings where there is a large amount of apparatus with consequently extensive runs of piping or conduit, the amount of money spent on installation may be very large, specially if the runs are not considered in detail until after the structure is partly completed. An invention developed for the Masonic Memorial building and subsequently marketed under the name "Ah-set" (Dudley Foundry Co.), was specially designed to permit cheap and rapid fixing of all sizes of conduit. It consists of a slotted cast-iron box (Fig. 7) which can be cast into concrete walls or floors by being placed inside the shuttering or can be readily built into brick walls or hollow-tile floors. Its splayed section ensures a firm grip. The head of a bolt is slipped through the hole in the end of the section and the bolt slid along the slot to the required position. A toothed square "washer" is then placed on the bolt engaging with the rack on the box. A nut makes the whole thing rigid, the shape of the box preventing the bolt from turning when the nut is tightened. A large range of pipe clips is available. The invention renders it unnecessary to pre-determine pipe runs exactly, as obviously a good deal of lateral adjustment is possible. Unused lengths of box can be plastered over, the slot making a good key. The box is of cast-iron covered with bituminous paint and therefore cannot rust or expand.

The foregoing notes have been written in collaboration with the Building Centre. We intend returning to this subject from time to time and would like to have from architects who deal with dilapidations, information on the varying degrees of permanence obtained by different methods of fixing.

CONTENTS OF PRECEDING NUMBERS

November 11th. — Progress in Research, Bricks, Building Stones, Steel, Reinforced Concrete, Timber, B.R.S. Annual Report, Research and slum clearance, Equipment of Buildings, Sliding glass doors.

November 25th.— Weathering of Portland stone, Traffic vibration, Lead pipes in clay. Copper dowels in lead and cement, Condensation. Overhead sliding door gear, Pipe pushing.

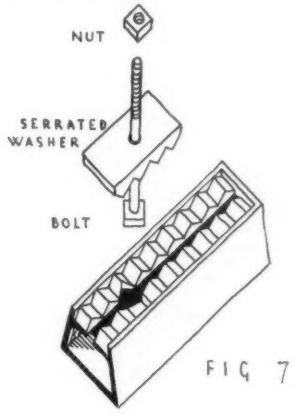


FIG 7

Review of Practice

MEMORANDUM ON THE APPROVAL OF PLANS* ISSUED BY THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND REPRODUCED BY PERMISSION OF THE COMPTROLLER OF H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE.

NEW STREETS AND BUILDINGS

1. Inquiries received in the Ministry of Health show that there is much misunderstanding of the powers and duties of local authorities and of the Minister of Health in regard to the approval of plans for new streets and buildings. The powers and duties of local authorities are everywhere both limited and definite, but they are not the same in all districts, and any person who does not understand, or wishes to query the action taken by a local authority on his proposals, should first of all ask them *under what statutory or other powers they are acting.*

If a person fails to obtain this information, or having obtained it is still unable to understand the action of the local authority, the Minister will be prepared to consider whether he can help.

2. In any communication about the approval or disapproval of plans it is important to mention the district concerned, i.e., the borough, the urban or rural district (and, in a rural district, the parish). The Minister receives numerous inquiries and complaints which it is impossible to answer because the law is not everywhere the same, and the information given is too scanty for any investigation to be made.

3. This memorandum has been drawn up to deal with some of the points which ordinarily arise, but it does so in general terms only, and persons who wish to be informed of their legal rights or liabilities in particular circumstances are warned that no memorandum of this kind can cover every case, or take the place of the advice of a solicitor with all the facts before him.

The memorandum should be read through: paragraphs taken from their context may be misleading.

Local Acts of Parliament

4. This memorandum sets out the *ordinary* law, as far as possible. Some local authorities have local Acts of Parliament which may add to or vary the ordinary law in regard to buildings and streets. Local Acts of Parliament passed in the present century usually add to rather than alter the general law, but some of the older local Acts contain complete codes of building law differing from that in force in the country at large. The requirements of these Acts are often much more rigid than those of the general law and of bye-laws, and the terms of the particular local Act, where one exists, must always be ascertained.

In connection with this paragraph see the reference to local Acts in paragraph 17 (1) (*a*) below.

Bye-laws

5. (*a*) *General.* In most districts bye-laws with respect to new buildings have been made by the local authorities, and in many districts bye-laws with respect to new streets are also in force. It is essential that any person who proposes to erect or alter a building or to lay out or construct a new street should know what is in the local bye-laws, a copy of which every ratepayer is entitled to obtain, free of charge, from the local authority. It is thus not necessary to inquire at the Ministry what are the contents of the local bye-laws; persons affected

* C. 34. July, 1933.

by those bye-laws could save themselves the trouble and delay of correspondence by taking advantage of their legal right to consult, and obtain copies of, the bye-laws for themselves.

(*b*) *Plans.* Where bye-laws are in force they always require that every person who intends to construct a building to which the bye-laws relate shall submit plans to the local authority, and they commonly contain a similar requirement as to persons who lay out new streets. The clauses requiring notices and plans will be found at the end of a series and they should always be consulted before any work is begun. As a rule the bye-laws only require that the plans shall show exactly what is proposed, but there may be local variations about the scale, etc. It is not usually required that they shall be drawn on any particular material and it is never compulsory to have them drawn by an architect. They should, however, be accurately and intelligibly drawn on suitable and durable material, and the employment of an architect (apart from other obvious advantages) may often save time and money by assisting the local authority to grasp at once what is proposed.

Wherever a bye-law is in force requiring the submission of plans of any work, it is a separate offence, for which the local authority can prosecute, to proceed with the work without submitting plans drawn in accordance with the bye-laws, even though the proposed work itself complies with the bye-laws. The Minister has no power to relieve any person from this obligation.

But a person is not compelled to wait for his plans to be approved before beginning to lay out a new street or to erect a building (not being a " temporary building": see paragraph 15 below), although it is evidently desirable to find out whether the local authority see any legal obstacle to the proposal before the work is begun. Section 158 of the Public Health Act, 1875, requires approval or disapproval of plans to be given by the local authority *within one month* of the delivery of the plans to them.

The general law does not authorise a local authority or its officials to receive any fee for the examination of plans deposited under the requirements of the bye-laws or for the inspection of streets or buildings, the testing of drains, or the examination of the connection of drains to sewers.

(*c*) *Enforcement.* Every local authority has the power to enforce its bye-laws—either by pulling down any work which contravenes them or by proceeding against the offender for penalties (see paragraph 6 below). But the Minister has no power either to compel enforcement or to compel a local authority to pass plans which comply with the bye-laws.

Where it is alleged that work is being done in contravention of the bye-laws, the person doing the work can be prosecuted by the local authority, or by any person "aggrieved," or by any other person who obtains the consent of the Attorney-General (Section 253 of the Public Health Act, 1875). Note, firstly, that a "person aggrieved" (which in this connection may be understood as being one whose interests are affected) *does not need any consent*, and secondly, that, even where the Attorney-General's consent is necessary, the section does not contemplate his taking proceedings: it is still for the person who alleges that there has been a contravention of bye-laws to bring the case before the Court.

If plans complying with the bye-laws are disapproved, or if approval is withheld, three courses are open to the person submitting the plans:—

(1) he can apply to the Courts for a mandamus to compel the local authority to pass the plans;

(2) he can apply for a declaratory judgment under Order XXV, Rule 5, of the Rules of the Supreme Court, to the effect that the bye-laws would not be contravened by the plans;

(3) he can proceed to erect the building, and defend himself if proceedings are taken against him.

(*d*) *Districts Without Bye-laws.* In some districts there have never been bye-laws; in others, bye-laws which were formerly in force have been revoked by the Minister, because he was satisfied that they were or were likely to be an unreasonable impediment to building. Paragraph 18 below sets out the powers of the Minister in this respect.

Where there are no bye-laws in force requiring plans, there is no obligation upon a person to submit plans to the local authority, and Section 158 of the Public Health Act, 1875, mentioned in sub-paragraph (*b*) above, applies only to plans *which are required by any bye-law* to be laid before the local authority. It follows that, if a person submits plans to a local authority when there is no obligation upon him to do so, there is no obligation upon the local authority to comply with the requirements of Section 158 to approve or disapprove the plans within one month. Alternatively, it may be that plans are required, but the local authority's jurisdiction over the laying out or construction of a new street, or the construction of a new building, is more limited than is usual. This illustrates the importance, emphasised above, of ascertaining the exact position locally, before preparing plans and submitting them to the local authority.

Buildings Generally

6. Every structure which is a new building within the meaning of the Public Health Act, 1875 (in which, as extended by later Acts, the words have a wider and more technical meaning than in ordinary speech), must comply with the bye-laws in force in the district (subject to what is said in paragraph 17 below) unless exempt from them. The bye-laws themselves should be consulted for the exemptions; usually two or three exemption clauses will be found at the beginning. Local authorities have no power, except as mentioned in paragraph 17 of this memorandum, to approve a plan for a building which does not comply with their own bye-laws and if they purport to approve the plan it is nevertheless open to them, or to any person aggrieved by the execution of the work, to prosecute the persons executing it, notwithstanding the purported approval. Conversely, if any proposed work complies with all the bye-laws and any other legal enactments which apply to it the local authority cannot effectually disapprove or withhold approval of the plans, and any such disapproval or refusal or neglect to approve will not be operative to prohibit the work.

As already explained in paragraph 5 (*c*) every local authority can enforce its bye-laws in one of two ways—by pulling down work or by the recovery of penalties. The power to pull down buildings is derived (1) from Section 158 of the Public Health Act, 1875, and (2) from a bye-law which will be found at the end of each series. This power is limited and any person interested should consult both Section 158 and the bye-laws very carefully. The power to recover penalties includes a power to recover penalties for each day, after written notice of the offence has been given by the local authority, during which the offence is continued. A person against whom any proceedings for contravention of the bye-laws are taken has no right of appeal to the Minister except as set out in paragraph 17.

Streets Generally

7. What is said as to buildings in paragraph 6 applies also to streets. The definition of "street" in the Public Health Acts is very wide—see Section 4 of the Public Heatlh Act, 1875. A

person who proposes to erect a building cannot be compelled to construct, or even to lay out, a new street or to provide other means of access, but if he does lay out or construct a new street he must comply with the appropriate bye-laws with respect to its level, width, and construction. Here again local authorities are not only entitled, but are bound, to enforce their bye-laws, subject to what is said in paragraph 17 below.

The question what constitutes the laying out of a new street is difficult and has given rise to many cases in the Courts. The Minister has no power to decide it authoritatively (but see paragraph 19 of this memorandum).

While—as is said above—local authorities are not *prima facie* entitled, for the purposes of Section 158 of the Public Health Act, 1875, to look beyond the plan of a *building* submitted to them, or to consider the means of access to it, any person proposing to build beside an existing highway should consider Section 30 of the Public Health Act, 1925. Under this section, where it appears to a local authority or (by virtue of Section 30 of the Local Government Act, 1929) in a rural district, to the County Council, that the whole or any portion of an existing highway—*note that the section does not apply if an existing road or path is not a highway*—will be converted into a new street as a consequence of building operations in the vicinity, the local authority or County Council as the case may be may make an order declaring it to be a new street. Public notice must be given of the order and an appeal against it can be made to Quarter Sessions. There is no right of appeal to the Minister. Once the order is in force a person who builds beside the highway is deemed to be laying out a new street and any bye-laws in force as to the level and width of new streets will apply.

In a subsequent issue we hope to publish the remainder of this memorandum dealing with Acts of Parliament affecting Buildings and Streets.—ED.

Gidea Park House Competition

The Assessors' Report

The results are printed in the Competitions Column on p. 159.

General

Largely on account of the freedom allowed by the conditions in the matter of construction and design, the competition produced a total of 475 sets of drawings rising to unusual levels of skill, and advancing contemporary standards of house design to a degree which will only be properly appreciated when the selected houses are finally built. Many competitors attacked the problem with fine enthusiasm, entering schemes in various classes: some, indeed, for all types of houses.

It may not be without significance that the largest number of the designs submitted was for the cheaper form of house, while the entries for the intermediate classes "C" and "D" were not as numerous as for the other types.

Presentation

This varied between the extremes of draughtsmanship and was at its best in those designs where new forms of construction and planning had to be the more clearly demonstrated on account of their novelty.

On the whole, the draughtsmanship was direct and informative.

The Designs

The competition marks a departure from hitherto accepted traditions of design. A big majority of drawings, for good, and in some cases for less good reasons, "went modern." A smaller number of these substantiated their claim to set up new contemporary standards. It is a matter for congratulation that this number should be as considerable as it is, and its standards of design so high.

Classification of Design

Reviewed in general, schemes fall into four divisions:

(1) Designs of traditional character, with pitched tile roofs and smallish Georgian or cottage-type windows.

(2) The "Mock-Moderns"; schemes that exhibit the tricks, but not the logic of good contemporary design. Most but not all of this class have been eliminated from the final round.

(3) A relatively large group of designs employing traditional materials and construction in the form of flat roofs of timber and asphalte, large window openings and freer and more open planning. This group represents an intelligent compromise between old and new methods, and shows a very distinct contribution towards the problem of small house design.

(4) Two designs, one in the cheapest and one in the most expensive type, offering a complete departure from traditions both in plan, construction, and consequently, in general design. The "plastic" qualities of reinforced concrete have enabled the designers to plan on a basis of the exact functioning of the domestic machine. The completed houses will prove both an acid test of the designers' plans, and a means of judging the public's reaction to adventurous building.

The competition was expressly for *modern* homes, and preference was given as far as possible to designs avoiding the hackneyed and stereotyped designs so universal in small house building.

Planning

Good plans and elevation do not always go together, and more than one charming exterior was rejected on account of wasteful planning; but in (3) and (4) above planning and design were combined in very satisfactory partnerships. A large number of competitors had carefully considered the placing of furniture as well as that of "built-in" equipment with considerable benefit to their detail planning.

Conclusion

Since successful designs provided they can be built for the stipulated amounts, are to be erected at Gidea Park, we do not enter into detailed criticism of individual designs. That can be left to a later date. For the moment we are glad to recognise the unusually high standard of the premiated designs.

The assessors were: Professor S. D. Adshead [*F.*], Mr. A. E. Beresford [*F.*], Alderman Ewart G. Culpin [*F.*], Mr. E. Maxwell Fry [*A.*], Mr. Howard Robertson [*F.*], Mr. W. Harding Thompson [*F.*].

Book Reviews

THE ROMAN ORIGINS OF MEDIÆVAL ARCHITECTURE

RIVOIRA'S "LOMBARDIC ARCHITECTURE"*

REVIEWED BY FREDERICK R. HIORNS, F.S.A. [F.]

The English translation that appeared in 1910, of Commendatore G. T. Rivoira's *Origini dell' Architettura Lombarda* has been long out of print and copies almost unobtainable. The outstanding merit of this work, as a contribution towards the right understanding of the origin and development of Romanesque architecture, has long been recognised by scholars and has led to an increasing demand for the book, in both its Italian and English renderings. The issue, therefore, of a new edition of the work, in our language, is especially welcome. Its form, as produced by the Clarendon Press, is not greatly altered from that of the original English edition, being still in two quarto volumes, though somewhat smaller and more square in shape. The type used is larger, pleasanter in effect, and more easily readable; and though the number of pages is increased, the volumes are less in thickness and weight than formerly. Signor Rivoira's text appears to be practically unaltered, but the work is brought up to date by the addition of notes, for which the late Dr. Thomas Ashby, Professor A. Hamilton Thomson, Professor R. A. Macalister, and Mr. G. McN. Rushforth (the translator) are primarily responsible, and to which a number of notable Italian and other archæologists have also contributed. A few more illustrations are added and, in some instances, others considered to be better than those originally chosen, have been substituted. The total number of these is now 818, as compared with 800 in the earlier edition—and such a wealth of illustration, not easily to be found elsewhere is, in itself, most valuable. As for the binding of the volumes there may well be a difference of opinion on the merits of the new, as compared with the former, cover and, though but a minor point, those bookmen who regard a gilt top as an asset to the general finish of a book will regret the omission of this feature in the form in which the work now appears. The addition of a list of illustrations is welcome (even though not alphabetically arranged), but we are left to regret that the original, scanty, general index has been merely repeated.

For those unfamiliar with a work that embodies so much research and scholarship it may be explained that the first volume is devoted to that side of the subject that relates primarily to Italy, and the second volume to offshoots of Romanesque building as represented in Burgundy, Normandy, England, Germany, and so on—or, as Rivoira himself has put it, the first part deals with the origins of the Lombardic vaulted basilica, the main stem from which were derived the shoots whence sprang the Northern styles; the second part with origins of the chief derivatives of the Lombardic basilica in the lands beyond the Alps. An immense amount of labour, and personal investigation, on the part of its author lies behind the illustrative evidence, and the theories and conclusions here set out and so clearly and attractively presented. Almost every one of the many hundreds of buildings that Rivoira describes, with closely observed and recorded detail, were visited and examined by him; and the same originality that attaches to his investigations he claims—with good reason—for the conclusions that he bases upon evidence so obtained. Yet his researches must have covered a much wider field than his writings reveal. The ultimate outcome of his study of Romanesque building, the unravelling, as he calls it, of the tangled skein which involves the dark age of Italian architecture, from the second half of the sixth century to the second half of the eleventh, that is to say, from the descent of the Lombards into Italy down to the appearance of the Lombardic style—was his insistence upon relating this important phase of building development, both in and outside Italy, to Rome and the Italian craftsmen. Upon this theory, in which only a very secondary credit is given to Eastern and other important sources of influence or inspiration, he builds up a mighty array of evidence; or, as perhaps he might himself have preferred to put it, from the evidence afforded by the widespread records and data that he examined, he was convinced of the essentially Roman origin and character of the manner of building that he designates Lombardic architecture—the phase of building that spanned the centuries between the final traces of classical Roman architecture and the coming of the Gothic age. As to the success with which Rivoira establishes his claims, and applies them to other countries than his own, a study of this book will show. Dr. Ashby's appendix to Rivoira's early, but important, chapter upon the School of Ravenna is, in this connection, very helpful. Where some of us would be inclined to give more weight to the influence of Greece, that both before and throughout the beginnings of the Christian era had been so closely associated with Roman art, Dr. Ashby, a great authority on the subject, gives his support to the author's thesis; even to so extreme a view (one would think) as that associating all the essentials of Gothic vaulting with a pillar of the fourth century reconstruction of the Basilica Julia. But what is more important, and less easy to understand, is the author's practical sweeping away of the previously

* *Lombardic Architecture, Its Origin, Development and Derivatives.* By G. T. Rivoira, translated by G. McN. Rushforth, and re-edited with additional notes. 2 vols. 4to. Oxford, at the Clarendon Press, 1933. £5 5s.

recognised and acknowledged influence of Byzantium in certain phases of Lombardic building, so called, even if his contentions as affecting the west are more easily conceded. Some might well feel, indeed, that Signor Rivoira's adoption of the term *Lombardic*, instead of the more generic *Romanesque*, for the style, appears in conflict with the comprehensive scope of his own theories, and the French, among others, would doubtless have much to say as to its application to the distinctive expression of their own phase of Romanesque. Might there not be, indeed, another side to the explanations given of the origins and qualities of the one-time Abbey of Cluny (now but a fragment), Vézelay, Mont Saint Michel, St. Front, Périgueux, and many other French examples? Would it not be equally difficult to trace the exact inspiration and origin of characteristic German and Anglo-Saxon or Norman-English examples of the great Romanesque family? In fact, might it not be said that with all the differences of plan, constructive method, workmanship and decorative expression to be found in a manner of building that, through a space of, say, eight or more centuries, spread itself over Italy and a large part of Europe, it is impossible to establish origins and stylistic parallels with anything approaching certainty. The author's own country sufficiently illustrates this difficulty, as a comparison of such cases as Torcello (Santa Tosca); Sant' Ambrogio, Milan; San Michele, Pavia; San Zeno, Verona; the Pisan and Lucchese groups; and, say, Santa Maria at Toscanella will show, all of them, within about a century, of the same period, yet with important differences of treatment most difficult of logical or reasoned explanation. Signor Rivoira omits any reference to the west front of the Cathedral at Borgo San Donnino (Fidenza), which in interest and quality of execution bears favourable comparison with almost any twelfth century work in Italy, and which, from its maturity of style and sculpturesque excellence, called for analysis by so experienced an investigator.

The historical and technical data relative to such outstanding Lombardic examples as Sant'Ambrogio at Milan and San Michele Maggiore of Pavia, correcting the inaccuracies as to fact or the errors of judgment of earlier authorities, is expressive of the care, and scientific attitude of approach, which Signor Rivoira applies to his subject throughout these volumes. He accepts nothing that does not, reasonably, satisfy the test of proof and, very largely because of this, the reader readily trusts himself to the author's conclusions. The remarkable series of Romanesque churches met with in the southern half of Italy, savage, in certain aspects, yet essentially Roman in character (as to which Salerno, Bari, Bitonto, Ruvo, and Troia are examples), Signor Rivoira evidently regards as outside the scope of his subject. This, to some of us, is a serious misfortune. Perhaps, however, subtleties of origin—even where they can be traced with some approach to certainty—as well as the refinements of structural or decorative classification, are of no great moment to those who value most the individual impression that fine buildings or even fragments of noble architecture make upon them, with the emotional delight induced by sincere and competent workmanship. Of such there is much illustrated in these pages, the architectural story of many centuries accurately presented. The review of Anglo-Saxon, and what the author calls Lombardo-Norman work in England, extending to nearly 150 pages, presents, in itself, a most comprehensive study of that phase of our own architectural development, not perhaps so worthily set out elsewhere or with the same wide knowledge and authority. Here are seen cases like Canterbury, Ely, Southwell, Durham and Malmesbury—to mention but a few—from a new and illuminating viewpoint. Throughout the whole work, but especially in its Italian section, the beginnings and general course of development of the groined vault is traced, and its importance as a feature, in plan and structure, emphasised. So also with cupola or dome construction.

In such ways, with a completeness of illustrative evidence and attention to descriptive detail not commonly met with in treatises on historical architecture, Signor Rivoira commands the attention of students of the art of building. So patiently compiled a record and analysis of centuries of evolution of Christian church architecture, from the classic Roman basilica and its geometric variations, is not easily paralleled. But, apart from the great importance of this book as a contribution to the general history of architecture, a work that illustrates so richly and completely the Romanesque manner of treating buildings necessarily embodies structural and decorative precedents that can be regarded as almost unchanging, adaptable to widely varying conditions of use, climate and custom, and even the needs of to-day.

It would probably be no exaggeration to say that few books of this value can have been produced in the present century. That Signora Rivoira, who so well supported her husband in his researches, and who, since his death, has interested herself in establishing the results of his labours, should have died before the actual publication of a new edition, in which she took much pride, is greatly to be regretted. Added to this it should be said that Commendatore Rivoira was singularly fortunate in Mr. G. McN. Rushforth as the translator of his book from the original Italian; for there can be few who could have performed that delicate task so sympathetically and well.

THE COMMERCIAL TIMBERS OF INDIA

This work* has been undertaken with a view to bringing up to date and recording all available information on the use and the qualities of the commercial timbers of India and to make available Photomicrographs at low and high magnifications so that the structure of the woods can be determined and identified. It is hoped that such information will be of value to enable timber users to employ to greater advantage many Indian timbers of unquestionable beauty and merit.

This book will be of great value to architects, but it will still be necessary for architects to be able to see actual samples of the timbers in such sizes as will enable them to judge the general effect of the woods when worked up. It will also be necessary for information to be furnished as to where stocks of these timbers are available and the quantity of each timber that can be readily supplied. One of the drawbacks to specifying Indian timber up to now has been the time it takes to deliver the timber after it has been ordered. Many of the commercial timbers described in this book can be seen in large samples, and in use, at the Imperial Institute, and information obtained with regard to stocks and firms who sell such timbers.

The practical use of several fine woods is also demonstrated in extensive panelling and decorative joinery at India House, London.

The timbers dealt with are divided into three classes. The first, those for which the demand equals the supply; this group contains 65 species. The second, comprising 106 species, is composed of timbers for which there is a fair demand but of which the supply exceed the requirements of the market. The third group of 149 species is made up of those of which large quantities are available but for which there is little or no demand.

The total number of species dealt with is 320. Two keys to the identification of the woods are included under the genus where two or more Indian species allow sufficient information to warrant their inclusion in the list. The first is based on macroscopic characters, that is, on those visible to the naked eye or with a hand lens at low magnification (10x): herein are stressed such physical characters as lustre, grain and texture which may be taken as examples of certain anatomical characters which may be seen without magnification or with a hand lens. The second key is based on microscopic features which are evident when thin sections of the wood (usually strained and rendered translucent by immersion in oil or some other clearing agent) are examined with a compound microscope. A word of caution in the use of the keys is necessary: mistakes in identification, in the majority of cases, result from inaccurate observations; it is therefore essential that the application of the terms of the keys to the actual specimen of timber should be most carefully considered.

The figures of the weight per cubic foot have been arrived at by taking the average of three or more samples of oven-dried wood and after making allowances for expansion due to reabsorbtion of moisture basing the weight on a 12 per cent. moisture content.

In each case where possible the strength value of broad leaved species are compared with those of Burmah teak as the characteristics of that species are well known. In the same way those of the coniferous woods have been compared with the strength value of the timber of Cedrus Deodara.

The seasoning of the various timbers is very fully dealt with. The durability and antiseptic treatment has also been fully given.

The use of Indian timber for structural purposes is advocated in the development of new markets, but it is doubtful if the soft woods could compete with the soft woods at present used in the European markets. Useful lists of the classification of timbers according to uses are given in the appendix.

The trade and vernacular names of the woods are given; the standard trade names adopted by the Government of India for official use are printed in heavy type. Habit and distribution are discussed in paragraphs illustrated by outline "distribution maps" on which the areas of occurrence of the species are indicated by cross hatching. These maps are a most interesting feature and reveal surprising facts of plant geography.

The difficult question of available supplies of the timber is dealt with on the basis of the annual actual yield for the species commonly on the market and of information regarding other species specially obtained from forest officers throughout the country. The figures quoted are stated to be "very conservative," and it is admitted that for the full commercial development of the forests further surveys are a necessity. H. D. S.

Commercial Timbers of India: Their Distribution, Supplies, Anatomical Structure, Physical and Mechanical Properties and Uses. By R. S. Pearson and H. P. Brown. Two vols. Calcutta: Government of India Central Publication Department. £5.

THE JOURNAL OF THE BRITISH WOOD PRESERVING ASSOCIATION

JOURNAL OF THE BRITISH WOOD PRESERVING ASSOCIATION. *Vol. III. Edited by A. H. Lloyd and R. C. B. Gardner. London. 1933. 7s. 6d.*

This volume contains valuable papers on the following subjects of interest to architects:—

Timber Preservation from the Estate Agents' point of view, by Sydney A. Kelly, F.S.I.

Some Experiments in the Control of Dry Rot in Floors, by Alan H. Dewar.

Paint and Varnish as Wood Preservatives, by L. A. Jordan, D.Sc., A.R.C.Sc., F.I.C.

Preserve Your Timber and Save Your Purse. Three Broadcast Talks.

Research in Wood Preservation at the Forest Products Research Laboratory, Princes Risborough, by Dr. R. C. Fisher.

These papers are of great interest and full of valuable information; in addition, the discussions on the papers are of great value in bringing out the points raised in the papers. H. D. S.

"FLETCHER'S HYGIENE"

ARCHITECTURAL HYGIENE. *By Banister Fletcher and H. Phillips Fletcher. 6th Edition. London: Pitman. 1933. 10s. 6d.*

This book combines in its 280 profusely illustrated pages concise information on matters of interest to the architect, surveyor, engineer and medical and sanitary officer. A useful introductory chapter on Sanitary Legislation is followed by a few pages on site and foundations. Plans are given mainly relative to the aspect of various rooms in different types of buildings, and construction of walls and floors to exclude damp is next explained. A longer chapter follows on house drainage with illustrations of various types of traps and gulleys, succeeded by an account of drain ventilation and traps to fittings, while sanitary fittings themselves naturally receive detailed review. Some actual arrangement of stack pipes as seen in elevation would have been of value in this section, and to dismiss the one pipe system, now so much in debate, in six lines hardly does justice to this new plumbing development. Further pages on refuse, drainage and drainage plans lead on to an account of water supply and water fittings. Here the relative merits and appropriate uses of different metals for piping might have received more notice. Half way through the book a long chapter on ventilation is followed by chapters on heating and hot water, including some plans. Natural lighting and artificial installations have a chapter which might have included more modern illustrations. The last forty pages of the book are concerned with sanitary reports, inspections and plans, concluding with a good index. A remarkable amount of information is compressed into this small volume, which should be of great value not only to the student but to anyone interested in the many problems which arise in the production of good sanitary conditions, either in designing new or in improving old buildings.

ALAN E. MUNBY [*F.*].

A USEFUL BOOK ON REINFORCED CONCRETE

THE ELEMENTS OF REINFORCED CONCRETE DESIGN. *By Haddon C. Adams. London: Concrete Publications. 1933. 6s.*

The author of *The Elements of Reinforced Concrete Design* is certainly to be congratulated on his efforts to give the student a clear and, at the same time, a practical treatise on the design of reinforced concrete structures, as it appears to be one of the most lucid and comprehensive works on the subject yet published.

Written primarily for the student of engineering, it should also be of great value to all those interested in the science of building. It is written in simple language and deals in turn with all parts of a structure under most conditions, commencing with bending and shear of simple and continuous beams, leading on to the design of simply-supported slabs, continuous slabs, simply-supported beams, continuous beams, the design of columns, and finally the methods of calculating column footings. Earth pressure and the design of simple retaining walls, both cantilever and counterfort types, are also dealt with by easy and straightforward methods, thus giving the reader the whole story of the design of plain reinforced concrete structures from roof to foundations, such as he would be likely to meet with in the capacity of a junior designer.

Each of the sections is adequately illustrated by clearly drawn diagrams and fully worked examples, employing direct methods and elementary mathematics, well within the understanding of the average student, and practical difficulties likely to arise from the same are also dealt with by the author.

Statics of structures are here explained in detail, and although these are generally omitted from a work of this type, on the assumption that the reader is already acquainted with them, they make the volume doubly useful to the student, having them always before him during his studies, introduced into the text when and where they apply. A series of design charts and diagrams are also given, and whilst these should not be actually employed by the student, they will be found very useful to him when engaged on design work of a practical nature.

The very practical and essential chapter on concrete contains paragraphs relating to Cement, Aggregates, Proportions, Water, Mixing and Placing, Curing, Concrete under Stress, Reinforcing Steel, and Formwork, all of which are dealt with in a concise manner.

A glossary of technical terms and a complete list of symbols employed in the book completes what should be a work of infinite value to all those interested in the science of reinforced concrete.

ARTHUR E. CAMERON [*A.*].

BUILDING LAW

PRACTICAL BUILDING LAW. *By Gordon Alchin. London: Pitman. 1933. 7s. 6d.*

Mr. Gordon Alchin has produced what he very properly describes as a "Guide for Builders, Architects and Building Owners." It should have not only a wide circulation amongst these parties to a Contract, but may confidently be recommended to the Architectural student.

The law relating to building operations is given without superfluous legal technicalities, which in so many text books confuse the lay-reader by portraying building operations in somewhat forbidding guise. The author clearly understands the complexities of building and the many pitfalls which are set in the path of the unwary, and he explains these in simple and direct language.

From the principles which govern the drafting of a Building Contract, he proceeds by logical stages to the responsibilities of the Architect, the Surveyor and the Building Owner in its due performance. In this connection some reference to the 1931 Form of Contract might have been expected and would have been valuable seeing that this Form is now generally accepted throughout the country as a document which fairly and reasonably meets the needs of a normal building undertaking. Indeed, it might quite usefully have been included in the appendices.

In dealing with the respective rights of Building and Adjoining Owners in connection with such matters as party walls, he very rightly lays stress on the divergence between the procedure laid down in the London Building Act for the area which falls within the jurisdiction of the London County Council and that which obtains elsewhere. This serves to emphasize the urgent need of a code which, based perhaps and most suitably on London practice, might with advantage to Building Owners and Architects, be extended to the provinces. In this chapter on Building Contracts, the author makes a useful contribution for the guidance of those concerned as to tendering and its responsibility. He might, perhaps, have differentiated more

clearly between the comparatively small Contract for which a specification and plan only are normally supplied, and the larger Contract which, in so far as tendering is concerned, depends primarily upon Bills of Quantities. Modern practice tends to attach increasing importance to the Bills of Quantities which combine in themselves much of the information which in the past has been found only in the specification, and some greater emphasis on this aspect of the case would have been valuable.

Much useful information is given with regard to the quasi-judicial functions of an Architect, and also the duties and responsibilities which are laid upon him in his capacity as an Arbitrator. This text book is a valuable addition to an Architect's bookshelf.

SYDNEY TATCHELL [*F.*].

THE S.P.A.B. ANNUAL REPORT

SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF ANCIENT BUILDINGS. *Annual report (fifty-sixth). Lond. 1933. 2s. 6d.*

This issue of a document of great importance makes as interesting reading as ever, both in the record of work accomplished—so admirably illustrated—and in the indication of the influence of the society on public opinion. While an increase in public interest is recorded (p. 81), the tendency to strip ancient buildings of later accretions is regretted. The vexed question of the Westminster Abbey monuments receives attention (p. 53). A belief that the society takes a narrow view of its aims would be dispersed by the very topical passage on the slum question (p. 17 ff.) with its sympathetic social interest; in view of its reminder that slum property is not all necessarily structurally unfit, it stresses the danger of a too wholesale demolition, and advocates more extensive reconditioning. Useful reminders are given that the death-watch beetle does not necessarily indicate danger (p. 11), that limitation of expense to immediate requirements is not necessarily false economy (p. 12), and that the works of art contained in English churches should be carefully conserved (p. 14). The record of preservation work in churches, houses, inns, village crosses, and other buildings, if it could be circulated throughout the country, should inspire many more to support so admirably practical and energetic a society.

H. V. M. R.

MODERN SCANDINAVIAN ARCHITECTURE

NORDISK BYGGNADODAG. 1932. *(Proceedings of the Northern Countries Building Congress 1932.) Helsingfors.*

This extremely interesting publication contains all the proceedings of the Congress—including photographs of the leading members and innumerable illustrations to the papers which are chiefly concerned with domestic architecture and town planning. The problem of the small house is an international one, as the standards of all countries are slowly becoming more and more the same throughout Europe—particularly we in England, whose standard of accommodation has been in the past superior to that of foreign countries, can learn from them how to economise space without loss of convenience and how to use new materials with imagination. The student of housing will here find much of value.

THE OXFORD DICTIONARY SUPPLEMENT

This long-awaited completion of a great work of English scholarship will be of great value to architectural researchers. It will be remembered that the original dictionary ("O.E.D." or "Murray") started publication in 1884, and was finished in 1929; the supplement includes new words to the present time and newly discovered words or early uses. New terms affecting building, such as Abrasives, Bakelite, Terrazzo, and Soakaway keep company with stylistic terms like Modernistic and Functionalism; some older style-words have now been recorded such as Baroque, Churrigueresque and Churchwarden Gothic. The Adelphi, curiously located as "between the Strand and Covent Garden," has come into current speech. The building terms unearthed by Miss B. Saxon Snell (R.I.B.A. JOURNAL, 1926-27, p. 145, and 1928-29, p. 154) have not apparently been available or acceptable for inclusion. More important still is the Bibliography (at the end of the volume) of works drawn upon for quotation, in which it is gratifying to see the part played by our profession in the formation of the language, and by which a useful check on the dates of editions is afforded. Standard works, such as the *A.P.S. Dictionary* and Gwilt's *Encyclopædia*; early works like Shute's *Chief Groundes*, Wotton's *Elements*, Inigo Jones's *Stone-heng*, Wren's *Parentalia*; more recent compilations like Britton's *Architectural Antiquities*, Fergusson's *History*, Willis and Clark's *Cambridge* and Hope's *Windsor Castle*, and periodicals such as the *Builder* and *Building News* have all yielded material of philological importance. Apart from all this, recent additions in the Supplement, such as Zip-fastener and Picture-theatre, and quotations from the frivolous fiction of the day seem strangely incongruous in the learned and stately page of this inexhaustible work.

H. V. M. R.

THE USE OF COPPER IN PLUMBING. *By A. C. Martin. F. Herod, Editor. London: "Plumbing Trade Journal." 1933. 2s. 6d.*

This small book contains in its 130 pages a detailed account of the technique of the use of copper for water supply.

After introductory chapters on the production and properties of copper, including contentions that copper in solutions is much less detrimental to health than lead (in spite of the views expressed in older works on water analysis), copper tubes, ordinary and light gauge are discussed, followed by a chapter on joints, welded, screwed, and with special couplings. Jointing with acetylene welding is dealt with in detail, and useful information given about acetylene cylinders. There is a chapter on bending pipes, and cold and hot service practice is gone into. The book concludes with an appendix of tabular data, has an index, and is illustrated.

It is quite evident that the author has a detailed practical knowledge of his subject, and the information given should be of direct help to the working plumber and to the student anxious to assess the relative merits of copper and lead.

ALAN E. MUNBY [*F.*].

Review of Periodicals

Almost a hundred architectural, scientific and historical journals are received by the R.I.B.A. library. Since it is obvious that few members of the Institute can have the time or opportunity to examine them all, this Review has been added to the R.I.B.A. JOURNAL *to draw attention, as far as space allows, to articles which are likely to be of value or interest.*

CIVIC BUILDINGS

THE BUILDER. *Vol. CXLV, 4739. 1 December.*

Four excellent Office of Works Post Office buildings are illustrated without, however, any plans. (F. A. Llewellyn. D. W. Dyke [*F.*], C. R. Fowler, P. K. Hanton [*A.*], C. Bristow [*A.*]).

BOUWKUNDIG WEEKBLAD. (*Amsterdam.*) *Vol. XLVII, 48. 2 December.*

A monument by Dudok commemorating the building of the Afsluit Dyke, which is also illustrated. The monument is a tower with look-out cabin at top and terrace below.

CINEMAS

LA CONSTRUCTION MODERNE. (*Paris.*) *Vol. XLIX, 9. 26 November.*

"Le Journal." Cinema in Gare Montparnasse (de Montaut and Gorska) directly corresponds to the news theatre in Victoria Station, London—600 seats—simple, neat, functionalist architecture.

ARCHITECT AND BUILDING NEWS. *Vol. CXXXVI, 3388. 24 November.*

The Regal Cinema, Wimbledon (Robt. Cromie [*F.*]), good example of the recent purification of English cinema design from Americanisms.

CHANTIERS. (*Paris.*) *Vol. I, 5-6, September-October.*

A valuable article on the steelwork of the cinema in Rue Lord Byron, Paris, illustrated by many plans and calculation diagrams.

COMMERCIAL

AMERICAN ARCHITECT. (*N.Y.*) *Vol. CXLIII, 2620. November.*

A valuable article by L. Sukert on the Retail Shop, well illustrated with details of plans and equipment and photographs of some pleasing modern shops.

BULLETIN OF THE BEAUX ART INST. OF DESIGN. (*N.Y.*) *Vol. IX, 12. October 1933.*

Programme and reproductions of many designs for a Municipal market.

ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL. *Vol. LXXVIII, 2028. 30 November.*

A number of illustrations of the "exhibition of modern living" at Whiteley's—useful as an example of exhibition display.

TRANSPORT

ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL. *Vol. LXXVIII, 2028. 30 November.*

A bus terminal garage at Dorking. (Wallis, Gilbert and Partners). Accommodation for 30 coaches, staff offices, waiting rooms, etc.

AERODROMES

CHANTIERS. (*Paris.*) *Vol. I, 5-6. September-October.*

Aerodrome hangar and large garage construction at six places in France. Photographs showing steelwork and other information, and a descriptive article with photographs of the construction of the great hall for the Lille international fair, the largest unobstructed steel span in Europe.

Chantiers is a very important journal dealing exclusively with construction and is well worth attention.

SPORTS

ARCHITECT AND BUILDING NEWS. *Vol. CXXXVI, 3388. 24 November.*

The Giovanni Berta Stadium, Florence (P. L. Nervi) has also been illustrated in *Arch. Record*, August 1933 ; *Baugilde*, April 1932 ; *Moderne Bauformen*, December 1932; *Mon. für Baukunst*, May 1933; *Casa Bella*, April 1933.

HOSPITALS

L'ARCHITECTURE. (*Paris.*) *Vol. XLVI. 11. 15 November.*

Ecole puériculture de la Faculté de Médécin de Paris. (Duval and Gonse, Dresse and Oudin.) A fine modern building, which, so the article claims, puts France at the head of all countries as masters of hospital architecture. The building includes a school, with living quarters for 500 children, and parents' and children's pre- and post-natal clinics and orthopædic clinics. The plans are reproduced far too small to be of any value, but the article is excellently descriptive, and the building deserving of close study.

A new ward and operating block to the children's hospital, St. Joseph, at Paris. (Billard and Vincent.) A number of good photographs and a long descriptive article, but no plans.

ARCHITECT AND BUILDING NEWS. *Vol. CXXXVI 3389. 1 December.*

A new pavilion to a nursing home at Courbevoie, France (M. Appia), illustrated by two photographs and plans and sections—beds in single rooms or three to a room—reinforced concrete construction.

EDUCATIONAL

ARCHITECTURE ET URBANISME. (*Brussels. Journal of Société Centrale d'Architecture Belgique.*) *Vol. LIII, 9.*

L'Ecole superieure de navigation at Antwerp. (J. and M. van Kriekinge). Plans and photographs, built after study of foreign examples, including Pangbourne and Dartmouth—modern in design.

AMERICAN ARCHITECT. (*N.Y.*) *Vol. CXLIII, 2620. November.*

The New Hall and accompanying class rooms in the Colonial style for Wells Women's College, Aurora, N.Y. A clean, formal and symmetrical plan.

L'ARCHITECTURE. (*Paris.*) *Vol. XLVI, 11. 15 November.*

The Indo-China building (in the Indo-Chinese style) in the Paris Cité Universitaire. (P. Martin and M. Vieu.)

MONATSHEFTE F. BAUKUNST. (*Berlin.*) *Vol. XVII, 12 December.*

An enormous boarding school in Greece (A. Kriësis) with dormitories, theatre and many small classrooms, formal modern. This number also illustrates a school at Vienna (Baumgarten and Hofbauer) and a borortschule at Berlin (O. Risse).

MODERNE BAUFORMEN. (*Stuttgart.*) *Vol. XXXII. 12 December.*

Two recent Dutch schools (F. P. J. Peutz) at Heerlem. The first is for older elementary-school children with accommodation for children who are at the school for meals. The second is an elementary school for girls. Useful details of mechanical equipment.

CHURCHES

MONATSHEFTE F. BAUKUNST. (*Berlin.*) *Vol. XVII, 12 December.*
Excellent illustrations of S. Thomas Church, Berlin-Charlottenburg (P. Linder). A very good modern Catholic church. In this number there is also an illustrated article on church art.

MONATSHEFTE F. BAUKUNST. (*Berlin.*) *Vol. XVII, 12 December.*
A new crematorium at Meissen (R. Pfitzmann). A small, very neatly planned building.

DOMESTIC

PROFIL. (*Vienna. Journal of Zentralvereinigung de Architekten Osterreichs.*) *Vol. I, 11. November.*
This number of *Profil* is almost entirely concerned with building in the Tirol and many very delightful mountain-side houses are shown—mostly properly traditional in their use of the available stone and timber, but in plan and detail emphatically modern. Several modern Innsbruck flats are illustrated, and there is a short article on the town of Innsbruck.

BAUGILDE. (*Berlin. Jnl. of B.D.A.*) *Vol. XV, 22.*
An article and several drawings describe the small houses which, it seems, are to be built for the Home and Garden Fellowship in Berlin. A small and very economical garden suburb. The houses are a development, with increased accommodation, of the familiar "wachsende haus" type transmuted into traditional forms, with two storeys and cellars, each with small gardens, the total site being about 22 metres square.

BAUGILDE. (*Berlin. Jnl. of B.D.A.*) *Vol. XV, 22.*
The new timber house colony at Stuttgart is illustrated and described at length, with some useful little construction drawings.

BAUMEISTER. (*Munich.*) *Vol. XXXI. 12 December.*
This number has many more examples of present-day German domestic work, particularly at Essen, where several housing estates are illustrated. The insistence on traditional forms has eliminated flat roofs, and these houses correspond in type to our neo-Georgian. Many very good working details.

MODERNE BAUFORMEN. (*Stuttgart.*) *Vol. XXXII. 12 December.*
Three houses for doctors, with consulting rooms, etc. The second, in Czecho-Slovakia, and the third, in Vienna, are functionalist in style. All make useful references.

ARCHITECT AND BUILDING NEWS. *Vol. CXXXVI, 3389. 1 December.*
A very pleasant unaffected modern thatched week-end bungalow in Berkshire (Peter Smith), cost £450, at 1s. 1½d. a cube.

HOTELS

PROFIL. (*Vienna. Jnl. of Zentralvereinigung d. Architekten Osterreichs.*) *Vol. I, 11. November.*
Three mountain hotels for winter sports, the most interesting being a scheme for a vast hostel equipped on the climbers' hut principle with fitted bunks for 500 persons but with large common wash houses and kitchens. The problem is unusual, only occurring in this country on a much smaller scale in the youths' hostels. There is a chapel attached to the hotel. An interesting example of modern architectural design where the formative influence of material and environment is of necessity supreme.

BAUMEISTER. (*Munich.*) *Vol. XXXI. 12 December.*
A delightful mountain hotel at Ungarn, Hungary (L. Csonka and L. Miskolczy). Ground floor contains public rooms, three upper floors bedrooms: simple accommodation. More of a residential hotel than the Austrian scheme described above.

ARCHITECTURAL DETAILS

PENCIL POINTS. *Vol. XIV, 11. November.*
Comparative details series: Exterior steps. Nine good examples illustrated by photographs and drawings.

PENCIL POINTS. *Vol. XIV, 11. November.*
A useful article on Sundials, giving information about setting out horizontal and vertical dials.

CONSTRUCTION

MODERNE BAUFORMEN. (*Stuttgart.*) *Vol XXXII. 12 December.*
An illustrated review of a recent book on wood-framed houses (Hans Stolper), with many good working drawings.

EQUIPMENT

AMERICAN ARCHITECT. (*N.Y.*) *Vol. CXLIII, 2620. November.*
A long article on electric wiring materials with tables for the calculation of wire sizes and a table of recommended electrical requirements for domestic work.

ARCHITECTURE ET URBANISME. (*Brussels.*) *Vol. LIII, 9.*
Long article on machine emplacements by I. Katel; well illustrated and documented; should be of value.

THE BUILDER. *Vol. CXLV, 4739. 1 December.*
The one-pipe system of drainage. There are fairly full reports of papers on this subject by Dr. Charles Porter and Mr. W. H. Draper read as Chadwick Trust Bossom gift lectures.

HISTORICAL AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL

THE QUARTERLY OF THE DEPARTMENT OF ANTIQUITIES IN PALESTINE (*Vol. III. 1*).
The Library now receives this important quarterly published for the Government of Palestine.
The chief article in this number is an account by R. W. Hamilton of recent excavations in the Atrium of the Church of the Nativity, Bethlehem, which were made possible by a decision to re-pave the courtyard. J. H. Iliffe writes on the finds in rock-cut tombs at Tarshiha and D. C. Baramki and M. Avi-Yonah describe several very fine early Christian mosaics which have recently been excavated in the church at Kherbat 'Asida. The quarterly is beautifully printed by the O.U.P. and illustrated by unusually good photographs.

JOURNAL OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF ARTS. *Vol. LXXXII. 4227. 24 November.*
Report of a lecture on excavations at Ur by C. L. Woolley. Discusses in general terms the importance of the finds during the whole period of the excavations, in the course of which eight superimposed cities were revealed, the lowest of which were beneath the biblical flood level. The excavations have resulted in putting forward the date of the use of the arch to the fourth millennium B.C. and have succeeded in showing by excavations in the foundations of the Ziggurat that Chaldean building had a regular succession from the sixth century B.C. to the fifth millennium B.C.

COUNTRY LIFE. *Vol. LXXIV, 1923. 25 November.*
Gorhambury, near St. Albans, built by Sir Robert Taylor in 1777–90 is illustrated and described in the Country Houses series.

ARCHITECT AND BUILDING NEWS. *Vol. CXXXVI, 3389. 1 December.*
The series of Obituaries of Buildings continues its useful work with an excellent drawing of the Corn Exchange, Mark Lane, built in 1828 and demolished in 1931. It was designed by George Smith.

Notes

PRESIDENT'S ENGAGEMENTS

The President and Lady Scott will be attending the Annual Dinner of the N.F.B.T.E. on the 24th January.

VICE-PRESIDENT'S ENGAGEMENTS

Mr. Maurice E. Webb will be attending the Annual Dinner of the Quantity Surveyors' Committee of the Chartered Surveyors' Institution on 13 December.

SIR RAYMOND UNWIN

Sir Raymond Unwin has received the honorary degree of Doctor of Architecture from Toronto University.

R.I.B.A. PRIZES FOR PUBLIC AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS, 1933

The Board of Architectural Education announce that the following awards have been made:—

(A) Prizes for Essays.

(1) A Prize of £2 2s. has been awarded to B. W. Watkin, of Bishop's Stortford College, for his essay on "The Royal Hospital, Greenwich."

(2) A Prize of £1 1s. has been awarded to Miss Margaret L. Harvey, of George Dixon Secondary School for Girls, Birmingham, for her essay on "The Church of St. John the Baptist, Halesowen, Worcestershire."

(3) A Prize of £1 1s. has been awarded to Geoffrey Robson, of the Grammar School, Dudley, Worcester, for his essay on "Malvern Priory Church."

(4) A Prize of £1 1s. has been awarded to Bruce Martin, of Surbiton County School, for his essay on "Hampton Court Palace."

(B) Prizes for Sketches.

(1) A Prize of £2 2s. has been awarded to Geoffrey Robson, of the Grammar School, Dudley, Worcester, for his drawings of St. Peter's, Wolverhampton.

(2) A Prize of £1 1s. has been awarded to John Agnew, of Rock Ferry High School for Boys, for his drawing of Liver Buildings, Pierhead, Liverpool.

(3) A Prize of £1 1s. has been awarded to M. A. J. Farey, of Tonbridge School, for his miscellaneous sketches.

(4) A Prize of £1 1s. has been awarded to H. H. Knopp, of the Polytechnic Secondary School, Regent Street, London, W.1, for his drawing of St. John's Church, Pinner.

THE SECOND GENERAL MEETING

The following were among those present at the meeting on Monday, 4 December:—

Mr. Charles Marriott [*Hon. A.*]; Mr. J. W. Beaumont Pease, J.P., Chairman, Lloyds Bank, Ltd.; Mr. Wallace Elliott, Chairman, Messrs. Trollope and Colls, Ltd.; Mr. Frank Pick, LL.B. [*Hon. A.*]; Mr. Basil Marriott; Mr. Horace Taylor; Mr. Eric Gill; Mr. H. D. Ziman; Mr. P. H. Jowett; Mr. James Bone [*Hon. A.*]; Mr. J. W. Mackail, M.A., LL.D., F.B.A. [*Hon. A.*]; Mr. Erich Mendelsohn; Mr. J. S. Wilson.

R.I.B.A. PLAY-READING AND ACTING CIRCLE

An informal meeting of the R.I.B.A. Play-Reading and Acting Circle was held at the Institute on 4 December. A small Committee was formed to make arrangements for the next general meeting of the group, which was fixed to take place on 20 December at 8 o'clock at the Institute. All members who would like to join are invited to attend. It is hoped that it will very soon be possible to develop the circle into a regular play-producing society.

ARCHITECTS' UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF FUND

The Architects' Unemployment Committee have very gratefully to acknowledge the sum of £52 10s. which has just been received as a donation to the Architects' Unemployment Relief Fund from Mr. C. E. Fox.

Other donations which have been received since the last list was published in the JOURNAL are:—

Mr. J. M. Sheppard	£2	2	0
Mr. Arthur F. Allen	£1	1	0
Mr. Percy E. C. Lain (2nd donation)	£1	1	0
Mr. Henry Solomon	£1	1	0
Mr. H. H. Hoar (2nd donation)	£1	0	0

Allied Societies

THE MANCHESTER SOCIETY

INAUGURAL MEETING, 8 NOVEMBER, 1933

At this year's first sessional meeting of the Manchester Society of Architects, held at the Society's Rooms on 8 November, 1933, the Presidential Address was delivered by Mr. J. R. Adamson [*F.*]. After some modest introductory remarks, referring to the position he occupied, the President proceeded to review the arrangements for the forthcoming sessions activities, which he felt were full of promise, and also referred to the proposed Housing Panel and the work of the Civic Advisory Committee, in both of which the Society hoped to play a part which would be for the good of architecture.

Referring to professional matters, Mr. Adamson made a strong plea for loyalty to the Institute and to the Registration Act. No other architectural body, he said, had a record which, for length of life, importance of service, the scope of its activities, or the extent of its membership, could for one moment be compared to that of the Institute.

This age, whatever else one might feel about it, must be considered to be a live if not a lively one. We could not complain of a lack of movement and change. Since the days of good Queen Victoria, the world had changed, and we with it—almost beyond recognition: and since the war, changes had been yet more fast and furious.

With increased opportunities our needs had increased, we all wanted more than we used to, and we tended to be less ready to force the close-fisted Fates to give us what we demand of them. The world had grown more hectically feverish and more fatalistically Micawberish. Our homes had changed, they were no longer centres of our social activities. Houses were too frequently mere dormitories, and had become the places from which folk stay away at week-ends.

We were, he said, entirely changed people, and architecture could not well remain unaffected by all that had been going on around us. Once again there were signs that it was at the cross roads—what was to be its direction, he said, or had we got beyond that, was it already reoriented and should we be asking what lies ahead? We must, said Mr. Adamson, try not to see only what predispositions and prejudices had prepared us to look for, and further, in contemplating the changes that (as the hymn says) are sure to come, and which we should not fear to see, we must try to consider them with an open mind. We had better do more than that, we had better try to cultivate towards them a sympathetic outlook, for any unbiased consideration of the present position would bring us to the conclusion that they had in some form, come to stay; perhaps not most probably in their present form, but in some fashion that would materially, definitely, and probably permanently affect our manner of expressing our ideas and our needs in building.

"Little," said Mr. Adamson, "as I like many of the manifestations of this so-called new architecture, it seems to have come to stay. The number of the adherents of Modernism appears," he said, "to be growing, and many who came to scoff were now staying to pray, but I am very sure that the crude cubelike forms that at present characterised so much of it—with their harsh insistence on forced horizontality, punctuated with contrasting slashes of vertical motives, which seemed to be considered equally suitable as expressing the spirit of a civic building, a factory, a church or a fire station, the whole only too reminiscent of Lotts bricks and the nursery floor, could not for long satisfy the cultivated adult taste of a great people. Such initial characteristics had to be lived down, and softened to some elegance of treatment, and touched with that something more to awaken the imagination and hold an abiding interest.

"The past is still worthy of admiration and of study, and the great periods will remain, not in the form of sterile copyism or still-born imitation (we want no more classic revivals of that sort). But from these older traditions, perhaps, co-ordinated with the simplicity, the breadth of this new manner, will come the architecture of the next generation, which we might hope would be so touched with the spirit of the English genius for compromise, that it might be able to take its place naturally and without too great a sense of disparity in that procession of architectural periods and forms which are so important a part of our British heritage."

It was, he finally claimed, for us to see that architecture moved towards something which should be the embodiment in building of the genuine spirit of our age, but not merely of its restlessness.

A vote of thanks to Mr. Adamson was proposed by the retiring President, Mr. J. H. Worthington [*F.*], seconded by the Senior Vice-President, Mr. C. G. Agate [*F.*], and carried with acclamation.

WEST YORKSHIRE SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS

Mr. G. L. Taylor, a winner of one of the above society's travelling studentships, gave an illustrated lecture upon his experiences at a meeting of the Students' Union, held at the Leeds College of Art, on 23 November, when Mr. J. S. Allen, the new principal of the Leeds School of Architecture, took the chair.

The lecturer said that after seeing much of the latest modern work in Paris, and all the ancient text book examples so well known to them in Rome, he passed by way of Florence and Venice, to Vienna where he found that Englishmen were welcomed and treated well in that city of modern working class flats which have been built by means of heavy taxation of the middle classes who are themselves deterred from occupying them by the heavy removal tax which exists. One huge block of these flats is specially reserved for bachelors. They could gain some idea of the building operations which had taken place when they knew that by the end of 1932 there were over 60,000 of these flats in existence. After a visit to Schönbrun, which well repaid him, he passed to Berlin where, he might add, he had met with even more consideration and kindness than in Austria. They should not be misled by what they read in the press about the treatment of foreigners in Germany. He himself did not salute the swastika, and no comment was made. They must not forget that it was Hitler's ambition to be an architect, after working as a bricklayer. There were no slums in Berlin where all is spacious and well planned. He inspected a great deal of Mendlesohn's work there and found that although the work was architecturally simple, the materials were by no means cheap, most of the floors and walling was faced with travertine slabs. Most of this modern work seemed to him to be lacking in character, the window treatments were not nearly so good as in Vienna. He was fortunate enough to come across a German architect who had worked some years for Mendlesohn, and who kindly showed him round a lot of the new work. His impression was that construction which is merely scientifically correct does not necessarily result in beauty of form and proportion. There seemed to him, however, to be a tendency to leaven here and there this simplicity with a little ornament, generally of a Baroque nature, but always of some past style. He afterwards passed into Holland where he thought the town hall at Hilversum one of the finest buildings he had seen and where the brickwork put ours to shame.

NORTHERN ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION

The 1933–34 Session of the Northern Architectural Association was opened at a General Meeting held at 6 Higham Place, Newcastle-on-Tyne, at 7.30 p.m. on Wednesday, 11 October 1933, when the President, Colonel Wm. Milburn, Junr., T.D., B.Sc., F.R.I.B.A., F.S.I., delivered his Inaugural Address.

In his address Colonel Milburn paid tribute to the work of his predecessor, Mr. H. L. Hicks, to Mr. Austin Child, the new Hon. Secretary, to Mr. R. N. Mackellar, and to the late Mr. W. T. Jones, a past-President of the Association.

He dealt at length with the housing problem, and, basing his opinion on statistics from the year 1918 up to the present time, expressed the view that private enterprise can and will supply the nation's needs apart from the work of Slum clearance. With regard to Slum clearance, Colonel Milburn said he would like to see the full principles of the Town and Country Planning Act of 1932 applied to Slum clearance proposals, so that the rebuilt areas should not interfere with desirable future development of our towns. "The opportunities for planning which will arise in the next five years," he said, "may not occur again for 100 years, and I think it desirable to make the most of the present great opportunity." He illustrated his point by certain proposals for the planning of Newcastle and Sunderland, and also made an emphatic plea for the control of conditions which are permitting new slums to be created daily in our industrial cities, and for the better adjustment of compensation.

Colonel Milburn referred to the approaching Centenary of the R.I.B.A., and also to the need for all architects who have not done so to register immediately. With regard to the Association itself, the membership of which is 399, Colonel Milburn commented favourably upon the successful meetings held last year and upon the valuable work of the Students' Club. He also spoke about the successful activities of the branches of the Association, in particular the Teeside Branch and the Cumberland Branch. The work of the School of Architecture, Armstrong College, and in particular its newly inaugurated courses in town planning, was also praised by Colonel Milburn, and the students successful during the year in R.I.B.A. competitions were congratulated.

Colonel Milburn ended his speech with an optimistic hope for a more prosperous future due to decreasing unemployment, the wisdom of the industrial leaders in the North, and the capacity, ability and commonsense of the workers.

Obituary

CHARLES EDWARD VARNDELL [*F.*]

The death of Charles Edward Varndell at the age of 57 years, at his home at Surbiton on 7 November, will be deeply regretted by the many members of the architectural profession and the public who knew him.

Mr. Varndell, who was "Grissell" Prizeman and Gold Medallist in 1900, was elected an Associate of the Royal Institute of British Architects in the same year and a Fellow in 1916. He was also a member of the Chartered Surveyors' Institution, having been elected a Professional Associate in 1912 and a Fellow in the following year.

He gained his early experience in the offices of the late Sir Ernest Young, F.R.I.B.A., and the late William Young, F.R.I.B.A., with whom he was associated in the design of the War Office.

In 1908 he was appointed staff architect to the Office of H.M. Woods, Forests and Land Revenues (now the Office of Commissioners of Crown Lands), and eventually became the principal architect and Crown surveyor, which position he held at the time of his decease. In this capacity he was responsible for the design and planning of the model flats forming the rehousing scheme now in course of development for the Commissioners at Cumberland Market, Regent's Park.

A man of amazing vitality and charm he found time, despite his official activities, to interest himself in many spheres of usefulness to the profession. He was for a time one of the examiners of the Manchester University and also the Manchester College of Technology. He will long be remembered with affection by the many architects both at home and overseas who were coached by him for their examinations, both privately and in his capacity as lecturer at the Architectural Association from 1902 to 1929.

G. P. K. YOUNG [*F.*]

Mr. G. P. K. Young, in point of election one of the oldest members of the Institute, and a past-President of the R.I.A.S., died on 28 October 1933 at the age of 75.

He served his apprenticeship in his father's office, and worked for a year at University College, London, and the Slade School under Professors Roger Smith and Legros, being second prizeman in construction in 1881. In 1885, having passed his A.R.I.B.A. examination, he started in practice in Perth with his father, Mr. John Young. From 1895 to 1921 he was in practice on his own, and from 1921 to 1925 he took into partnership Mr. C. J. M. Young [*A.*]. From 1927 to the time of his death he worked in partnership with his son, Mr. Graham C. Young [*L.*], who is now carrying on the practice at 42 Tay Street, Perth.

During the 48 years he practised in Perth he was responsible for a number of buildings, chief amongst them being the head offices of the General Accident, Fire and Life Assurance Corporation, Ltd.; the City of Perth Isolation Hospital, which he won in open competition; the Northern District School, Perth; the Loch Awe Hotel, Argyllshire; St. Stephen's Church; and the Central District School, Perth.

Mr. Young was for some years a J.P. for the County of Perth, and he was also a director of the City and County of Perth Royal Infirmary. From 1897 to 1900 he was President of the Perth Architectural Association, from 1912 to 1914 President of the Dundee Institute of Architects, and from 1926 to 1928 President of the Royal Incorporation of Architects in Scotland. Although he had been failing in health for some time, Mr. Young will be very much missed, and his loss will be widely felt in Scotland.

WILLIAM FRANCIS HARBER [*F.*]

Mr. William Francis Harber, who died on 26 October, at the age of 71, had for some years retired from active practice, having given up his practice in London during the war. Previous to that he practised for some years in London, specialising chiefly in the building of blocks of flats. He was interested also in etching and had had several published.

ERNEST WILLIAM HILTON [*L.*]

Mr. Ernest William Hilton, who died on 26 August 1933, was born in 1878, and practised for many years in Altrincham, Manchester and Bristol. He worked for two years in Manchester with Messrs. Hans Renolds, and from 1918 to 1921 with Messrs. Armstrong Whitworth. In 1921 he went to Messrs. J. S. Fry and Sons, Bristol, as works architect for their new building scheme at Somerdale, and was still with them when he died.

As a member of the Bristol Archæological Society he was keenly interested in the numerous Roman remains found on the site at Somerdale, being responsible among other things for the inventory of these finds, and for the drawings of the museum which houses them.

Mr. Hilton served on Keynsham Parish Council and gave generously of his time to anything connected with social welfare, having been a social worker for nearly forty years.

WILLIAM HENRY BAILEY [*L.*]

Mr. Bailey was born in April 1866, in Cornwall, and died on 9 September 1933. He received his architectural training at the Polytechnic, Falmouth, and later served as apprentice with Mr. Skinner in Falmouth. After a brief period in London he went to Natal in South Africa, where he spent about twelve years in the service of the Natal Government Railway as architect, building the Railwaymen's Institute at Ladysmith, and designing and building a new station at Ellandslat. He also worked in Durban. After about 20 years spent in South Africa he returned to England and worked in London, Birmingham, Salford and Manchester with various firms. He was elected a Licentiate of the Institute in 1910.

ARTHUR H. ROE [*A.*]

The death occurred on 19 November of Arthur Henry Roe, Deputy Architect of the West Ham Corporation, who had been an Associate of the Institute since 1901.

Mr. Roe was articled at Exeter to Mr. Samuel Dobell and came to London to serve in the offices of Mr. W. D. Caröe and of Mr. Rowland Plumbe. He went to West Ham in 1896, becoming chief of the Architectural Department and Assistant Architect in 1915 and Deputy Architect in 1931.

Mr. Roe was responsible to the West Ham Council for the designing and planning of the following: Sanatorium, Langdon Hills, Essex; Housing Scheme at Canning Town; Goodmayes Mental Hospital Extensions; Harold Wood Children's Hospital; Prince Regents Lane Fire Station, Canning Town; and the Electricity Offices and Showrooms at Stratford. His other works included the nearly completed Municipal Baths at Stratford, and plans for the colony for Mental Defectives at Ockendon, Essex, were being prepared by him at the time of his death.

In 1908, he was elected an Associate of the Royal Institute of Public Health.

Membership Lists

APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP

ELECTION: 8 JANUARY 1934

In accordance with the terms of Bye-laws 10 and 11, an election of candidates for membership will take place at the Council Meeting to be held on Monday, 8 January 1934. The names and addresses of the candidates, with the names of their proposers, found by the Council to be eligible and qualified in accordance with the Charter and Bye-laws, are herewith published for the information of members. Notice of any objection or other communication respecting them must be sent to the Secretary R.I.B.A. not later than Tuesday, 19 December 1933.

AS HON. CORRESPONDING MEMBER (1)

PFISTER: WERNER, Klusweg 40, Zurich, Switzerland. Proposed by the Council.

AS FELLOWS (9)

CHANTER: HORACE RAYMOND, F.S.I. [*A.* 1920], District Surveyor for Hackney East, Westminster Bank Chambers, 20 Amhurst Road, Hackney, E.8; "Whaddon Lodge," 11 Leopold Road, Ealing Common, W.5. Proposed by George Coles, E. C. P. Monson and Professor A. E. Richardson.

GRAHAM: ALLAN [*A.* 1909], L.C.C. School of Building, Brixton, S.W.; 15 Primrose Mansions, Battersea Park, S.W.11. Proposed by C. A. Clayton-Greene, H. D. Searles-Wood and Norman Keep.

MARSHALL: HUGH JOHN COLE, C.B.E., Croix de Guerre [*A.* 1906], Stationers Hall, E.C.4; Ash Tree Cottage, Mill Lane, Broxbourne. Proposed by G. J. Buckingham, Dudley Newman and J. M. Sheppard.

MOSS: SYDNEY [*A.* 1906], 4 St. Ann's Square, Manchester; "Talgarth," Ellesmere Park, Eccles, Lancs. Proposed by Francis Jones, Dr. Percy S. Worthington and Professor J. Hubert Worthington.

PRICHARD: LIONEL ARTHUR GEORGE [*A.* 1922], Leith Offices, 34 Moorfields, Liverpool; The Gables, Moor Lane, Kirkby, Lancs. Proposed by John Edward Bladon, J. Sydney Brocklesby and Rupert Medcalf.

SMITH: ERIC STEWARD [*A.* 1925], 164 Friar Street, Reading; 42 Northcourt Avenue, Reading. Proposed by J. Arthur Smith, C. B. Willcocks and A. Saxon Snell.

TEBBS: CHARLES EDWARD [*A.* 1914], 28 High Street, Newport, Mon.; "Uplands," Grove Park Road, Weston-super-Mare, Somerset. Proposed by Chas. F. Ward, John Francis Groves and Lt.-Col. E. H. Fawckner.

and the following Licentiate who has passed the qualifying Examination:—

BLOMFIELD: ALFRED WILLIAM, Stag Brewery, Pimlico, S.W.1; 28 Erskine Hill, Hampstead Garden Suburb, N.W.11. Proposed by Fredk. J. Wills, Basil Oliver and William Petch.

and the following Licentiate who is qualified under Section IV, Clause 4, c. (ii) of the Supplemental Charter of 1925:—

TOMLINSON: CHARLES WILLIAM, 63 Albion Street, Leeds; Park Avenue, Cross Gates, Leeds. Proposed by G. H. Foggitt, Joseph Addison and B. R. Gribbon.

AS ASSOCIATES (23)

BAXTER: JAMES RUSSELL, Dip.Arch.(Lvpl.) [Passed five years' course at the Liverpool School of Architecture, University of Liverpool. Exempted from Final Examination], "Auchencairn," Rosemount, Blairgowrie. Proposed by Professor Lionel B. Budden and Edward R. F. Cole and applying for nomination by the Council under the provisions of Bye-law 3 (d).

BENNETT: ARTHUR CYRIL, Dip.Arch.(Lvpl.) [Passed five years' course at the Liverpool School of Architecture, University of Liverpool. Exempted from Final Examination], Royal Oak Hotel, Kinnerton, Near Chester. Proposed by Professor Lionel B. Budden, Edward R. F. Cole, and applying for nomination by the Council under the provisions of Bye-law 3 (d).

BOTTERELL: GUY PERCY DUMVILLE [Passed five years' course at the Architectural Association. Exempted from Final Examination], Combe Edge, Oakhill Way, Hampstead, N.W.3. Proposed by A. S. R. Ley, H. Colbeck and L. H. Bucknell.

BRANSON: ANTHONY HUGH CHIMMO [Passed five years' course at the Architectural Association. Exempted from Final Examination], Rise House, Woodland Rise, Sevenoaks, Kent. Proposed by Oswald P. Milne, John Grey and Howard Robertson.

CADELL: GILBERT LAURIE [Passed five years' joint course at the School of Architectural Studies, Cambridge University and the School of Architecture, Edinburgh College of Art. Exempted from Final Examination], Brae Lodge, Murrayfield, Edinburgh. Proposed by Theodore Fyfe, Jn. Begg and Reginald Fairlie.

CHATWIN: ANTHONY BRUCE [Passed five years' course at the Birmingham School of Architecture. Exempted from Final Examination], 196 West Heath Road, Northfield, Birmingham. Proposed by Philip B. Chatwin, John B. Surman and Sam. N. Cooke.

DAVIDSON: JOHN GEORGE [Passed five years' course at the School of Architecture, Robert Gordon's Colleges, Aberdeen. Exempted from Final Examination], Glengarry, Cults, Aberdeenshire. Proposed by J. A. O. Allan, R. Leslie Rollo and A. H. L. Mackinnon.

D'AVOINE: PIERRE AVICENNA [Final], 3 Morland Road, Byculla, Bombay. Proposed by Alexr. G. Bond, T. J. Rushton and applying for nomination by the Council under the provisions of Bye-law 3 (d).

GUTTRIDGE: WILLIAM ALFRED [Passed five years' course at the School of Architecture, Leeds College of Art. Exempted from Final Examination], 38 Hilton Road, Leeds, 8. Proposed by Joseph Addison, Frank Tranmer and W. F. Dawson.

HANSFORD: MISS EDITH ELSPETH [Passed five years' course at the School of Architecture, Victoria University, Manchester. Exempted from Final Examination], Hill Crest, Chinley, Nr. Stockport. Proposed by H. W. Cruickshank, H. T. Seward and Francis Jones.

HENNIKER: RICHARD FREDERICK, M.A. [Passed five years' joint course at the School of Architectural Studies, Cambridge University and the Architectural Association. Exempted from Final Examination], Carlinwark, Middleton Road, Camberley, Surrey. Proposed by Louis de Soissons, L. H. Bucknell and Robert Atkinson.

HICKTON: EDWIN HARRY [Passed five years' course at the Birmingham School of Architecture. Exempted from Final Examination], 4 St. Paul's Close, Walsall. Proposed by George Drysdale, J. H. Hickton and Henry E. Farmer.

KENYON: MRS. ELIZABETH MARY [Passed five years' course at the School of Architecture, Victoria University, Manchester. Exempted from Final Examination], Ivy Lane, Low Fell, County Durham. Proposed by C. Gustave Agate, Francis Jones and Isaac Taylor.

KIDD: JOHN WILLIAM [Passed five years' course at the Liverpool School of Architecture, University of Liverpool. Exempted from Final Examination], 17 Argyle Street, Dundee. Proposed by Professor Lionel B. Budden, Edward R. F. Cole and applying for nomination by the Council under the provisions of Bye-law 3 (d).

KNOWLES: MISS JESSIE [Passed five years' course at the School of Architecture, Robert Gordon's Colleges, Aberdeen. Exempted from Final Examination], Ashie, Culduthel, Inverness. Proposed by W. J. Taylor, J. Alistair Ross and Alex. F. MacKenzie.

NAYLOR: JOSEPH ALFRED, Dip.Arch.(Leeds) [Passed five years' course at the School of Architecture, Leeds College of Art. Exempted from Final Examination], 44 Pearl Street, Carlinghow, Batley, Yorks. Proposed by John C. Procter, B. R. Gribbon and F. L. Charlton.

PLEWS: CLIFFORD EDWARD, Dip.Arch.(Lvpl.) [Passed five years' course at the Liverpool School of Architecture, University of Liverpool. Exempted from Final Examination], Pilmoor Cottage, Gilling Road, Richmond, Yorks. Proposed by Professor C. H. Reilly, Professor Lionel B. Budden and Edward R. F. Cole.

PRYCE LEWIS: OWEN [Passed five years' course at the Architectural Association. Exempted from Final Examination], 20 Upper George Street, W.1. Proposed by John Grey, C. H. James and J. Murray Easton.

RYDER: MISS MARGERY JULIA [Passed five years' course at the Architectural Association. Exempted from Final Examination], Gratnar, North Bovey, Devon. Proposed by Howard Robertson, John Grey and C. H. James.

SMITH: LIONEL SOUDEN [Passed five years' joint course at the School of Architecture, Northern Polytechnic and the Architectural Association. Exempted from Final Examination], 80 Eltham Road, S.E.12. Proposed by Thos. E. Scott, Francis Lorne and Howard Robertson.

SODERSTEEN: ERIC MAGNUS [Passed qualifying examination recognised by the Board of Architectural Education of the Royal Australian Institute of Architects. Exempted from Final Examination], c/o Australia House, Strand, W.C.2. Proposed by Cecil J. Eprile, Percy V. Burnett and Samuel Beverley.

WADDINGTON: HERBERT [Passed five years' joint course at the School of Architecture, Leeds College of Art and the Architectural Association. Exempted from Final Examination], 14 Ediths View, Sowerby Bridge, Yorks. Proposed by C. E. Fox, John Grey and J. Murray Easton.

WILL: ROBERT GEORGE [Passed five years' course at the School of Architecture, Robert Gordon's Colleges, Aberdeen. Exempted from Final Examination], 18 Louisville Avenue, Aberdeen. Proposed by R. Leslie Rollo, Robt. G. Wilson and T. Scott Sutherland.

AS LICENTIATES (10)

ANNS: KENNETH, M.C., 73 Grosvenor Street, W.1. Proposed by Stanley Hamp, Gerald Warren and J. Stanley Heath.

BENNETT: LEONARD, 18 Hill Street, St. Helier, Jersey. Proposed by T. D. Atkinson, Lt.-Col. R. F. Gutteridge and A. Leonard Roberts.

CAMERON: DUNCAN CHISHOLM, 26 Pitt Street, Edinburgh. Proposed by J. And. Minty, James Taylor and D. A. Stewart.

COLVERSON: ARTHUR DOUGLAS, County Architect's Dept. The Castle, Winchester; "West Dene," 25 Cranworth Road, Winchester. Proposed by A. Leonard Roberts and Ingalton Sanders and applying for nomination by the Council under the provisions of Bye-law 3 (d).

DYER: LEONARD KEITH, 44 Victoria Road North, Southsea, Hants; 92 Kirby Road, North End, Portsmouth. Proposed by Lt.-Col. A. E. Cogswell, Lt.-Col. R. F. Gutteridge and A. Leonard Roberts.

GREEN: JOHN WILFRID, City Engineer and Architect, Town Hall, Durham; "Skirlaw," Quarry Heads Lane, Durham. Proposed by W. Milburn, Junr., Thomas R. Milburn and Sir Raymond Unwin.

MARSH: ARCHIBALD THOMAS, 16 Kimberley Road, Southbourne, Bournemouth. Proposed by Philip Hardy, Cecil G. Butler and A. G. S. Bailey.

THOMAS: ROBIN AUDREY, 8 Havant Road, Cosham, Portsmouth; 2 Serpentine Road, Southsea. Proposed by A. Leonard Roberts, Ingalton Sanders and Lt.-Col. R. F. Gutteridge.

WEST: JAMES GREY, O.B.E., "Fairwater," Orchard Gate, Esher, Surrey. Proposed by Sir R. J. Allison, Archd. Scott and Henry A. Crouch.

WIDDOWS: BERNARD, St. Mary's Chambers, Derby; Runswick, Allestree Lane, Allestree, near Derby. Proposed by George H. Widdows, G. Hanson Sale and George M. Eaton.

ELECTION OF MEMBERS

In accordance with the terms of Bye-laws 10 and 11, the following candidates for membership were elected at the Council Meeting held on Monday, 4 December 1933.

AS HON. FELLOW (1)

LEVERHULME: THE RT. HON. VISCOUNT, WILLIAM HULME, Wirral, Cheshire.

AS HON. ASSOCIATE (1)

WALKER SMITH: SIR JONAH, Kt., M.P., M.Inst.C.E., M.I.Mech.E., F.S.I.

AS HON. CORRESPONDING MEMBER (1)

DUDOK: WILLEM MARINUS, Architect B.N.A, Hilversum, Holland.

AS FELLOWS (24)

BLACKBURNE: SHIRLEY LANPHIER [*A.* 1924], Nairobi.

BURGESS: PROFESSOR CECIL SCOTT [*A.* 1896], Edmonton, Alberta.

CORDINGLEY: REGINALD ANNANDALE, M.A. [*A.* 1922], Durham.

CORNELL: WILLIAM ARTHUR, P.A.S.I. [*A.* 1929], Hong Kong.

COWIE: WILLIAM [*A.* 1893], Ayr.

FETHERSTONHAUGH: HAROLD LEA, BArch.McGill [*A.* 1914], Montreal.

FOSTER-TURNER: FREDERICK WENTWORTH [*A.* 1919], Jerusalem, Palestine.

GEORGE: BERNARD [*A.* 1920].

HAGUE: HORACE VINCENT DE COURCY [*A.* 1920], Derby.

HANTON: PETER KYDD, O.B.E. [*A.* 1908].

HOFLER: MAX RICHARD [*A.* 1922].

MCDOUGALL: JAMES CECIL, B.Sc., B.Arch.McGill [*A.* 1914], Montreal.

MARR: JOHN GIBB [*A.* 1922], Aberdeen.

MASTER: CHIMANLAL MOTIRAM, M.A. [*A.* 1921], Bombay.

MAUGHAN: JOSEPH ROBINSON [*A.* 1912], Shanghai, China.

STANLEY: GERALD, P.A.S.I. [*A.* 1914], Cardiff.

SWINDELLS: FRANCIS HAROLD [*A.* 1911], Norwich.

TOMLINSON: HAROLD, M.A., Cantab. [*A.* 1929], Cambridge.

And the following Licentiates who have passed the qualifying Examination:—

BUCKINGHAM: CLAUDE SOMERSET, F.S.I., Norwich.

DUKE: REGINALD JOHN.

EAGAR: THOMAS ROBERT, Belfast.

MURRAY: KENNETH LISLE, Stafford.

SCRIVENER: ARTHUR ROY, Hanley.

THOMAS: PERCIVAL HARTLAND, P.A.S.I., Bristol.

AS ASSOCIATES (100)

ABRAMS: EDWARD DE LA TOUR [Final].

ADAMS: JOHN STANLEY [Final], Woodbridge.

ALLISTON: JAMES THOMAS [Passed five years' joint course at the School of Architectural Studies, Cambridge University, and the Architectural Association. Exempted from Final Examination], Cambridge.

ANDREWS: EDWIN DOUGLAS [Passed qualifying Examination approved by the Board of Architectural Education of the Institute of South African Architects], Cape Town.

BEARD: ROY WHITBREAD [Passed five years' course at the Liverpool School of Architecture, University of Liverpool. Exempted from Final Examination], Southport.

BEATTIE: WILLIAM HENRY [Final], Kingston-on-Thames.

BEDINGFIELD: ERIC EDWARD [Final], Leicester.

BELL: GEORGE PHILIP, B.Arch.L'pool. [Passed five years' course at the Liverpool School of Architecture, University of Liverpool. Exempted from Final Examination], Lurgan, County Armagh.

BENTLEY: STUART [Final], Liverpool.

BISHOP: HUGH GUY [Passed five years' course at the Architectural Association. Exempted from Final Examination], Ilkeston.

BOARDMAN: HUMPHREY COLMAN, M.A. [Final], Ludham, near Great Yarmouth.

BOND: ROBERT OWEN [Passed five years' course at the Architectural Association. Exempted from Final Examination], Norwich.

BORRETT: ALBERT REGINALD [Special Examination], Burnham.

BRANDT: JACK BERNARD [Passed five years' course at the Architectural Association. Exempted from Final Examination], Church Stretton, Shropshire.

BROOKS: MISS RUTH HILLYARD [Passed five years' course at the Birmingham School of Architecture. Exempted from Final Examination].

BRYCE: MRS. HELEN MARY [Passed five years' course at the School of Architecture, Edinburgh College of Art. Exempted from Final Examination], Edinburgh.

BUTTRICK: WILFRED THOMAS [Passed five years' course at the School of Architecture, Victoria University, Manchester. Exempted from Final Examination], Scunthorpe.

CARRICK: JAMES ANDREW, Dip.Arch.Glasgow [Passed five years' course at the Glasgow School of Architecture. Exempted from Final Examination], Alloway, Ayrshire.

CHURCH: ALFRED GEORGE [Final].

COKER: WALTER EDWARD GEORGE [Final].

COLEMAN: FREDERICK RANDOLPH DOUGHTY [Final], Bath.

COOKSON: RONALD EWEN [Final], Liverpool.

DAWKINS: LINDSAY CRAMP [Passed qualifying examination approved by the Board of Architectural Education of the Royal Australian Institute of Architects].

DAY: ERIC AUBREY [Final].

DILWORTH: ROBERT [Special Examination], Manchester.

DIXON: GEOFFREY WILLIAM, Dip.Arch. (L'pool.) [Passed five years' course at the Liverpool School of Architecture, University of Liverpool. Exempted from Final Examination], Luddendenfoot, Yorkshire.

DOUGLAS-JONES: ALDWYN [Passed five years' course at the Liverpool School of Architecture, University of Liverpool. Exempted from Final Examination], Pwllheli, N. Wales.

DRAKE: JOHN ATCHISON [Passed qualifying Examination approved by the Board of Architectural Education of the Royal Australian Institute of Architects].

DUNHAM: PETER BROWNING [Passed five years' course at the Bartlett School of Architecture, University of London. Exempted from Final Examination], Luton.

FIDLER: ALWYN GWILYM SHEPPARD, B.Arch. (L'pool.) [Passed five years' course at the Liverpool School of Architecture, University of Liverpool. Exempted from Final Examination], Rome.

GASCOIGNE: MISS ALICE ROSE [Final].

GEDGE: JOHN VICTOR [Final], Bedford.

GILL: ALEXANDER [Special Examination], Oxford.

GODDARD: HENRY GORDON [Passed five years' course at the Bartlett School of Architecture, University of London. Exempted from Final Examination], Leicester.

GODSALL: HARRY VERNON [Final], Birmingham.

GOLDSTEIN: MAX [Passed qualifying examination approved by the Board of Architectural Education of the Institute of South African Architects], Pretoria.

GRIGGS: HAROLD THOMAS [Passed qualifying examination approved by the Board of Architectural Education of the Royal Australian Institute of Architects], Adelaide.

HALAHAN: RICHARD ROBERT CROSBY [Final].

HAMNETT: VICTOR [Final], Manchester.

HARRISON: JOHN EDWARD KENNETH [Final].

HAWKES: WILLIAM NEVILLE [Final], Solihull, Warwickshire.

HERBERT: PHILIP BURNELL [Final], Birmingham.

HEWITSON: THOMAS TUNSTALL, Dip.Arch.(L'pool.) [Passed five years' course at the School of Architecture, University of Liverpool. Exempted from Final Examination], Blundellsands.

HILL: FRANK OSBORNE EVERSLEIGH [Final].

HUTT: HARRY MORRICE [Final], Reading.

JACKSON: MISS PAMELA DOROTHY [Passed five years' course at the Architectural Association. Exempted from Final Examination].

JOHNSON: FREDERICK [Final], Bury St. Edmunds.

KING: IVOR HUBERT LANGLEY [Passed five years' course at the Architectural Association. Exempted from Final Examination].

LAING: JAMES WILLIAM [Final], Edinburgh.

LAYFIELD: ARTHUR CHARLES [Final].

LIND: HARRY [Passed five years' course at the School of Architecture, Edinburgh College of Art. Exempted from Final Examination], Lochgelly, Fife.

LIVINGSTONE: DUNCAN [Passed five years' course at the School of Architecture, Edinburgh College of Art. Exempted from Final Examination], Dunfermline.

LOCKE: BERTRAND [Final], Luton.

MARSH: JOHN DAVID TAYLOR, M.A. (Cantab.) [Final].

MASKELL: SIDNEY FRANCIS JAMES [Final], Blundellsands, Liverpool.

MAUNG: MAUNG, Dip.Arch.(Lond.) [Passed five years' course at The Bartlett School of Architecture, University of London. Exempted from Final Examination], Kyangin, Burma.

MAYORCAS: ELIE, A.A.Dip.(Hons.) [Passed five years' course at the Architectural Association School of Architecture. Exempted from Final Examination].

MIDDLEMISS: CLYDE OLIVER [Final], Westcliff-on-Sea.

MILES: ERIC GEORGE RICHARD, Dip.Arch. (Livpl.) [Passed five years' course at the Liverpool School of Architecture, University of Liverpool. Exempted from Final Examination], Liverpool.

MILLARD: LEONARD WILLIAM [Final], Birmingham.

MOORE: JOHN EDWIN [Passed five years' course at the Architectural Association School of Architecture. Exempted from Final Examination].

MOORE: JOHN ROBERT [Final], Accrington.

MORREAU: CECIL JOSEPH, M.A. [Final].

MUDD: FRANCIS WILLIAM [Passed five years' course at the Architectural Association School of Architecture. Exempted from Final Examination].

NANGLE: JOHN EDWIN THOMAS [Passed qualifying examination approved by the Board of Architectural Education of the Royal Australian Institute of Architects], Sydney.

NARIELWALLA: NARIMAN DADABHOY [Final], Bombay.

NICHOLSON: WILLIAM LESLIE [Final].

OVEREND: ACHESON BEST [Final], Melbourne.

PARELKAR: SHANKERRAO HARISCHANDRA [Final], Bombay.

PEARCE: LIONEL [*L.*] [Special Examination], Wolverhampton.

PEARCE: RALPH BERTRAM [Special Examination].

PHILIP: MISS ELIZABETH CECILY CLARE [Passed five years' course at the Bartlett School of Architecture, University of London. Exempted from Final Examination].

RALTON: ALAN JOHN, B.Arch. (Melb.) [Passed qualifying examination approved by the Board of Architectural Education of the Royal Australian Institute of Architects], Melbourne.

REID: JAMES EUGENE [Final].

RICHARDS: CHARLES ARTHUR [Passed five years' course at the Architectural Association School of Architecture. Exempted from Final Examination].

RICHARDS: GORDON DAVID LLOYD [Passed five years' course at the Welsh School of Architecture, The Technical College, Cardiff. Exempted from Final Examination], Kettering.

ROBERTS: BRIAN SAMUEL [Special Examination].

ROBIN: ALEXANDER ARTHUR [Passed five years' course at the Glasgow School of Architecture. Exempted from Final Examination], Glasgow.

ROE: MERVYN FREDERICK HURFORD [Passed five years' course at the Architectural Association School of Architecture. Exempted from Final Examination], Shanghai.

RUDDIMAN: ALBERT [Passed five years' course at Robert Gordon's Colleges, Aberdeen, School of Architecture. Exempted from Final Examination], Aberdeen.

SANDERS: NORMAN FREDERICK [Passed five years' course at the Bartlett School of Architecture, University of London. Exempted from Final Examination].

SHARPE: ALBERT LAWRENCE [Final], Leicester.

SHROFF: NARIMAN BEJANJI [Final], Hyderabad.

SIMMONS: CHARLES HOWARD [Final].

SNOW: HARRY ALEXANDER [Final], Newton Abbott.

STERLING: ARNOLD WILLIAM FRANKLYN [Passed five years' course at the Architectural Association School of Architecture. Exempted from Final Examination].

STONE: FRANCIS GEORGE DUDLEY [Passed qualifying examination approved by the Board of Architectural Education of the Royal Australian Institute of Architects], Stroud, New South Wales.

TAYLOR: CHARLES SILVER-MILNE [Passed qualifying examination approved by the Board of Architectural Education of the Institute of South African Architects], Durban.

THORNTON: ALEXANDER WILLIAM [Passed five years' course at the Glasgow School of Architecture. Exempted from Final Examination], Whauphill, Midlothian.

TIMMONS: WILLIAM HUGH [Final], Derby.

TOWNEND: CYRIL MARCELL [Final], Leamington Spa.

VAUGHAN: REGINALD [Passed five years' course at the Architectural Association School of Architecture. Exempted from Final Examination].

WARDLEY: MAURICE GRAHAM [Final].

WATSON: WILLIAM EUSTACE, B.A. (Cantab.) [Passed five years' joint course at the School of Architectural Studies, University of Cambridge, and the School of Architecture, Leeds College of Art. Exempted from Final Examination], Wakefield.

WHITWELL: EDWARD JOHN [Passed five years' course at the Birmingham School of Architecture. Exempted from Final Examination], Birmingham.

WILMOT: MISS ENID MARY [Passed five years' course at the Birmingham School of Architecture. Exempted from Final Examination], Solihull, Warwickshire.

WISE: ARTHUR VIVIAN [Passed qualifying examination approved by the Board of Architectural Education of the Royal Australian Institute of Architects].

WRIGHT: GERALD RYBY HALL [Final], Beverley, E. Yorks.

WRIGHT: HENRY MYLES, B.A. (Cantab.) [Final], Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

YOUNG: ALAN RUTHERFORD [Passed five years' course at the Birmingham School of Architecture. Exempted from Final Examination], Dudley.

AS LICENTIATES (31)

ALEXANDER: HAROLD.

BARRY: DAVID J.

BELL: CAPTAIN ERIC SINCLAIR, Cranstonhill, Stirling.

BLOMFIELD: FRANCIS BERRINGTON.

BOSTOCK: ROBERT, Sparsholt, near Winchester.

BROOKSBY: FRANK, Leicester.

BROWN: FRANK, Leicester.

BURGE: BRUCE LEONARD, Carlisle.

COPPACK: CHARLES HART, Chester.

DAWNEY: PERCY WILFRID.

FIELD: FREDERICK HERBERT.

GRIGG: SAMUEL HENRY, Wylde Green, near Birmingham.

HASNIP: ARTHUR HUGH.

KITCHIN: GEORGE HERBERT, Winchester.

LAWRENCE: FREDERIC WILLIAM, Bournemouth.

MACKENZIE: WILLIAM HECTOR, Bournemouth.

MCLAY: THOMAS NEIL, Belfast.

MEDCALF: WILLIAM JAMES, Liverpool.

NEEDHAM: ARTHUR, Manchester.

NORRIS: WILLIAM GEORGE.

PENTY: HAROLD FRANK, Hove.

POWELL: FREDERICK JAMES, Plymouth.

REES: DAVID HENRY, Neath.

RUSSELL: ALBERT EDWARD.

SCOTT: DANIEL.

SIBBALD: WILLIAM LOGAN, P.A.S.I., Darwen.

SMITH: LESLIE THOMAS JOSEPH.

SNELLER: ROBERT JOHN.

SPINK: JOHN WILLIAM.

TYNDALL: DONALD ALFRED.

WARREN: ALGERNON PETER, B.A.(Oxon).

Notices

THE THIRD GENERAL MEETING

MONDAY, 18 DECEMBER 1933, AT 8 P.M.

The Third General Meeting of the Session 1933-34 will be held on Monday, 18 December 1933, at 8 p.m., for the following purposes:—

To read the Minutes of the Second General Meeting held on Monday, 4 December 1933; formally to admit members and students attending for the first time since their election.

To read the following paper: "New Materials and New Methods," by Mr. S. Chermayeff [*F.*].

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAY LECTURES ON ARCHITECTURE FOR BOYS AND GIRLS

The seventh series of informal talks on Architecture to boys and girls will be given at the Royal Institute of British Architects during the forthcoming Christmas holidays.

At the invitation of the Council of the Royal Institute of British Architects, Mr. E. R. Jarrett [*A.*], has kindly consented to give the talks again this year. They will be illustrated by lantern slides, and Mr. Jarrett has chosen as his subject:—

SOME LONDON BUILDINGS

1. *Mediæval.*—Do we really see what we look at?—to see properly we must understand—how to understand a building—why it was built and how it was built—plan, section, and elevation—the importance of materials—tradition—development—why a Church is shaped as it is—an Early Christian Church and Westminster Abbey—Norman architecture—the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth centuries.

2. *Renaissance.*—The Renaissance, the Revival of Learning—a new interest in the Classics—England's debt to Rome—Inigo Jones visits Italy—the consequence—the new style ousts the old

—Sir Christopher Wren—his influence—Portland stone—the eighteenth century—the brothers Adam—the Regency.

3. *Modern.*—The Victorian era—machinery—the Greek Revival—the Gothic Revival—inventions—iron and steel—steel and concrete—London grows upward—new needs and new possibilities produce a new expression—looking back and looking forward—cranks, old and new—progress or stagnation.

The lectures will be given in the R.I.B.A. Meeting Room, at No. 9 Conduit Street, Regent Street, W.1 (near Oxford Circus Tube Station), on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, 1, 3 and 5 January, at 3.30 p.m.

Tickets for any or all of the lectures may be obtained from the Secretary of the Royal Institute of British Architects, 9 Conduit Street, London, W.1. The tickets are free.

Owing to the limited seating space of the hall it is hoped that application will not be made for more tickets than can be used.

The Council of the R.I.B.A. have decided to offer four prizes for essays on the series of lectures. The prizes will take the form of books and there will be one each for boys and girls under and over fourteen years of age respectively.

The essays, which must not exceed 600 words, must be sent in to the Secretary R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, W.1, not later than first post on Monday 22 January. Each essay must be signed by the author, with his or her name, age, address and school. The envelope must be endorsed "Essay on Christmas Holiday Lectures."

THE ARCHITECTS' REGISTRATION ACT 1931

Members of the Royal Institute of British Architects and of the Allied and Associated Societies are reminded that after 31 December 1933, no one who has not passed an examination recognised by the Architects' Registration Council of the United Kingdom will be eligible to apply for admission to the Register of Registered Architects set up under the provisions of the above Act.

All Members who have not already done so are therefore urged to send in their applications immediately.

Full particulars and the necessary application form can be obtained from the Secretary R.I.B.A.

THE USE OF THE TITLES "CHARTERED ARCHITECT" AND "REGISTERED ARCHITECT"

Now that the Registration Act is in force, the Council have been asked to give advice with regard to the best way to use the title "Registered Architect" by members of the R.I.B.A. who have been placed on the Register, and who already have the right to use the designation "Chartered Architect."

The Council recommend that members of the R.I.B.A. who have been registered should use the designation "Chartered and Registered Architect."

OVERSEAS APPOINTMENTS

When members are contemplating applying for appointments overseas they are recommended to communicate with the Secretary R.I.B.A., who will supply them with any available information respecting conditions of employment, cost of living, climatic conditions, etc.

CESSATION OF MEMBERSHIP

Under the provisions of Bye-Law 21 the following have ceased to be members of the R.I.B.A. :—

As Associate : William Henry Burt.

As Licentiate : Stephen Joseph Alles.

Competitions

BELFAST : NEW SANATORIUM BUILDINGS

The Belfast Education Committee are proposing to hold a competition for new Sanatorium buildings at Whiteabbey and Graymount and Mr. R. S. Wilshere [*F.*] has been appointed to act as Assessor. Conditions are not yet available.

BEXHILL: PROPOSED ENTERTAINMENTS HALL

The Bexhill Town Council invite architects to submit, in open competition, designs for a new entertainments Hall.

Assessor: Mr. T. S. Tait [*F.*].

Premiums: £150, £100 and £75.

The last day for receiving designs has now been extended to 29 December 1933.

COVENTRY: LIMITED COMPETITION FOR A NEW PUBLIC ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

The City of Coventry Local Education Authority invite architects practising and whose offices are situate within the City of Coventry on 1 November 1933, to submit, in competition, designs for a new Public Elementary School to be erected on a site in Hen Lane.

Assessor: Mr. A. C. Bunch [*F.*].

Premiums: £100, £50 and £30.

Last day for questions: 18 November 1933.

Last day for receiving designs: 13 January 1934.

SLOUGH: NEW COUNCIL OFFICES

The Slough Urban District Council have decided to hold an open competition in connection with the new Council Offices which are to be erected at Salt Hill. Premiums of £150, £100 and £50 will be offered and Mr. H. S. Goodhart-Rendel [*F.*] has been appointed by the President of the R.I.B.A. to act as Assessor. Conditions have not yet been drawn up.

STOKE NEWINGTON: MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS

The Council of the Metropolitan Borough of Stoke Newington have authorised the holding of a limited competition for Municipal Offices and extensions to the Library and Electricity Offices. Conditions have not yet been received.

STOKE-ON-TRENT: PROPOSED MENTAL COLONY

The City Council of Stoke-on-Trent are proposing to hold a competition for a new Colony for Mental Defectives. The Competitions Committee are at present in negotiation with the promoters in the hope of securing amendments to the particulars already issued, which do not conform to the R.I.B.A. Regulations for Architectural Competitions.

SWINDON: PROPOSED TOWN HALL EXTENSION

The Town Council of Swindon propose to hold a competition for Extensions to the present Town Hall, and Mr. A. B. Knapp-Fisher [*F.*] has been appointed by the President of the R.I.B.A. to act as Assessor. Conditions have not yet been drawn up.

BRITISH ELECTRICAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION: DESIGN OF ELECTRIC KITCHENS

The British Electrical Development Association is holding a competition for designs of two types of electric kitchens.

(1) For a house (or flat) valued at £300-£400 (net building cost without land),

(2) For a house (or flat) valued at £800-£900 (net building cost without land).

Assessors: Mr. R. S. Downe, M.I.E.E.
Mr. Francis Lorne [*F.*].
Miss Maughan, M.Sc.
Mr. Lionel G. Pearson [*F.*].
Mr. A. C. Cramb, M.I.E.E., M.I.Mech.E.

Premiums: £50 and £25 in each section.

Last day for receiving designs: 15 January 1934.

Conditions of the competitions may be obtained on application to the Secretary, British Electrical Development Association, Inc., 2 Savoy Hill, London, W.C.2. Price 1s.

COMPETITION RESULT

THE GIDEA PARK HOUSING COMPETITION

Class "A."—£400 semi-detached (£800 pair).

G. F. Ransom (Liverpool).

W. G. Holford [*A.*] and G. Stephenson [*Student*] (Liverpool).

Scott, Chesterton and Shepherd [*F. & AA.*] (London).

Euston Salaman (London).

J. R. Moore-Simpson [*A.*] (London).

Class "B."—£500 semi-detached (£1,000 pair).

Andrews and Duke [*LL.*] (London).

I. Schultz [*A.*] (London).

A. Maxwell Allen [*A.*] (Lingfield, Surrey).

Scott, Chesterton and Shepherd [*F. & AA.*] (London).

J. R. Moore-Simpson [*A.*] (London).

Class "C."—£650 detached (with garage).

G. F. Ransom (Liverpool).

Minoprio and Spencely, B.Arch. [*AA.*] (London).

E. J. Wood and G. A. Smith (Greenford, Middlesex).

L. W. Thornton-White [*A.*] (London).

J. R. Moore-Simpson [*A.*] (London).

Class "D."—£800 detached (with garage).

H. S. Pite [*Student*] and F. R. Pite (Sidcup, Kent). (Two designs in this Class.)

L. W. Thornton-White [*A.*] (London).

H. Spence-Sales (London).

Scott, Chesterton and Shepherd [*F. & AA.*] (London).

Class "E."—£900 detached (with garage).

G. F. Ransom (Liverpool).

Frank Nicholls [*L.*] (London).

Tecton (London).

Scott, Chesterton and Shepherd [*F. & AA.*] (London).

John Leech [*L.*] (Stansted, Essex).

All the above competitors having complied with the Conditions of Competition have received a premium of £10, and have been appointed by the Exhibition Organisers as their Architects in connection with the execution of their designs.

The thirty-five houses will be erected by 25 June 1934.

Members' Column

PARTNERSHIP WANTED

ASSOCIATE, 33 years, seeks partnership. Competent designer and draughtsman, with extensive experience of London and country work, and unusual knowledge of the practical side of building and supervising. Particularly interested in modern work. Capital available.—Box No. 3123, c/o Secretary R.I.B.A.

PARTNERSHIP REQUIRED

A.R.I.B.A. with good all round experience in Bank, Hospital, School, Ecclesiastical and Domestic work, requires a partnership. Capital available.—Box No. 1123, c/o Secretary R.I.B.A.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS

MR. LISTER P. REES has changed his office address to 9 King's Bench Walk, Temple, E.C.4, and would be glad to receive trade catalogues at his new address.

NEW PARTNERSHIP

MR. S. DOBELL, Architect and Surveyor, 16 Bedford Circus, Exeter, has taken into Partnership Mr. J. H. de C. Ballardie, A.R.I.B.A., and the name and style of the firm will be Dobell and Ballardie, Architects and Surveyors.

ROOM TO LET

SINGLE room to let in Architect's office in Lincoln's Inn. Two windows, telephone extension and gas fire. Rent £60 p.a., including cleaning, lighting, telephone and attendance on door and forwarding letters. Reduction to Country Architect for part time use.—Box No. 2123, c/o Secretary R.I.B.A.

SHARE IN OFFICE WANTED

GRAY'S INN Architect wishes to share three rooms with one or two others.—Box No. 5123, c/o Secretary R.I.B.A.

FURNISHED ROOM TO LET

MEMBER desires to let furnished room in Lincoln's Inn, including partial service, use of telephone, heating, lighting, cleaning, etc., from 25 December next.—Box No. 4123, c/o Secretary R.I.B.A.

Minutes II

SESSION 1933-1934

At the Second General Meeting of the Session, 1933-1934, held on Monday, 4th December 1933, at 8 p.m.

Sir Giles Gilbert Scott, R.A., President, in the Chair.

The attendance book was signed by 56 Fellows (including 17 members of Council), 45 Associates (including 5 Members of Council), 11 Licentiates (including 1 Member of Council), 5 Hon. Associates and a very large number of visitors.

The Minutes of the First General Meeting held on 6th November having been published in the JOURNAL, were taken as read, confirmed and signed as correct.

The Hon. Secretary announced the decease of :—

Robert Anning Bell, R.A., R.W.S., R.B.C., Hon.LL.D., elected an Honorary Associate 1926.

Charles A. Platt, of New York, elected Hon. Corresponding Member 1922.

Arthur Edward Bartlett, elected Associate 1891, Fellow 1904.

William Vallance Betts, elected Licentiate 1910, Fellow 1927.

Norman George Bridgman, elected Associate 1892, Fellow 1920.

Heaton Comyn, elected Associate 1900, Fellow 1919. Mr. Comyn was a Tite Prizeman in 1904 and was a member of Council for the Session 1922-1923 and a member of the Art Standing Committee from 1924 to 1927.

Charles James Dawson, elected Fellow 1889.

Sidney French, elected Licentiate 1911, Fellow 1925.

William Francis Harber, elected Licentiate 1910, Fellow 1928.

William Joseph Newton, transferred to the Fellowship 1925.

Thomas Henry Nowell Parr, transferred to Licentiateship 1925, elected Fellow 1925.

James Parish, transferred to the Fellowship 1925.

Charles Edward Varndell, elected Associate 1900, Fellow 1916.

George Penrose Kennedy Young, elected Associate 1885, Fellow 1914. Mr. Young was President of the Royal Incorporation of Architects in Scotland from 1926 to 1928 and was a member of the R.I.B.A. Council from 1926 to 1929.

Maurice Bingham Adams, elected Associate 1876, Fellow 1886, transferred to the Class of Retired Fellows 1925. Mr. Adams was a member of the Council for the Session 1910–1911.

Isaiah Robert Edmundson Birkett, elected Associate 1886, Fellow 1923, and transferred to the Class of Retired Fellows 1923.

Luke Barlow, elected Associate 1895.

Charles George Gordon Bennett, elected Associate 1928.

Bertie Phillips Collin, elected Associate 1920.

Richard David Graham, elected Associate 1923.

James Gray, elected Associate 1922.

Arthur Henry Roe, elected Associate 1901.

William Henry Bailey, Licentiate from 1910 to 1924 and reinstated 1932.

Christos C. Bougatsos, elected Licentiate 1911.

Gilbert James Buckle, transferred to Licentiate Class 1925.

Earl B. Davies, elected Licentiate 1911.

Ernest Francis Hand, elected Licentiate 1931.

Ernest William Hilton, Licentiate 1911 to 1919, reinstated 1927.

Gilbert Keighley, elected Licentiate 1912.

Andrew Gordon Maitland, transferred to Licentiate Class 1925.

William Thornley, transferred to Licentiate Class 1925.

Sidney Williams, elected Licentiate 1911.

Charles Reuben Bayley, elected Licentiate 1910, transferred to Retired Licentiate Class 1932.

And it was Resolved that the regrets of the Institute for their loss be entered on the Minutes and that a message of sympathy and condolence be conveyed to their relatives.

The following members and students attending for the first time since their election were formally admitted by the President:—

Sidney C. Clark [*F.*].
C. E. Fox [*F.*].
Philip Hardy [*F.*].
F. Leonard Poole [*F.*].
G. Whittaker [*F.*].

A. Geoffrey Bazeley [*A.*].
Humphrey Boardman [*A.*].
A. M. Chitty [*A.*]
H. O. Corfiato [*A.*].
L. Drake [*A.*].
M. A. S. Dugdale [*A.*].
Ivor H. L. King [*A.*].
S. C. G. Lambert [*A.*].
Miss O. Emmerson Price [*A.*].
J. K. G. Sarjeant [*A.*].
R. T. F. Skinner [*A.*].
Arthur Smethurst [*A.*].
Bryan Westwood [*A.*].

Geo. H. Herring [*L.*].
R. B. Liddington [*L.*].

Gordon L. Broadhead [*Student*].
S. Everson [*Student*].
G. A. Hancock [*Student*].
I. C. Martin [*Student*].
Alexander J. Newton [*Student*].
S. E. Malins [*Student*].
Miss Denise M. L. Roberts [*Student*].
Harold G. Stantiall [*Student*].
F. Stower [*Student*].
William G. Wilson [*Student*].

Mr. Charles Marriott [*Hon. A.*] having read a Paper on "Contemporary London Buildings," on the motion of Mr. A. B. Knapp-Fisher [*F.*] seconded by Mr. Howard Robertson, M.C., S.A.D.G. [*F.*], a vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Charles Marriott by acclamation and was briefly responded to.

The President presented the R.I.B.A. London Architecture Medal and Diploma to Messrs. Sir John Burnett and Partners [*FF.*] and Messrs. Campbell Jones, Sons and Smithers [*FF.*], associated architects, for their building, Lloyd's Bank Headquarters, Lombard Street elevation. Mr. Thos. S. Tait [*F.*] briefly thanked the President and Council on behalf of the architects.

Mr. J. W. Beaumont Pease, J.P., Chairman of Lloyds Bank, Ltd., the owners of the building, and Mr. Wallace Elliott, Chairman of Messrs. Trollope and Colls, Ltd., the contractors for the building, also spoke.

The proceedings closed at 9.45 p.m.

A.B.S. INSURANCE DEPARTMENT
HOUSE PURCHASE SCHEME.
(For property in Great Britain only.)
REVISED TERMS.

The A.B.S. Insurance Department is able, through the services of a leading Assurance Office, to assist an *Architect or his Client* in securing the capital for the purchase of a house on the following terms:—

AMOUNT OF LOAN.

75 per cent.

of the value of the property as certified by the Surveyor employed by the Office.

RATE OF INTEREST.

5 per cent. gross (which, at the present rate of income tax, represents $3\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. nett).

LEGAL COSTS AND SURVEY FEE,

also the amount of the first quarter's premium on the Endowment Assurance referred to below, are advanced in addition to the normal loan. If the loan is continued for more than fifteen years the *Survey and Legal Costs will be refunded* to the Borrower on repayment of the loan.

REPAYMENT.

By means of an Endowment Assurance which discharges the loan at the end of 15 or 20 years or at the *earlier death* of the Borrower.

SPECIAL CONCESSION TO ARCHITECTS.

In the case of houses in course of erection, it has been arranged that provided the Plan and Specification have been approved by the Surveyor acting for the Office, ONE-HALF of the amount of the loan agreed upon will be advanced on a certificate from the Office's Surveyor that the walls of the house are erected and the roof on and covered in to his satisfaction.

N.B.—Loans will not be undertaken under this scheme upon:

(*a*) Property the value of which is not sufficient to warrant a loan of at least £500 or of which the value exceeds £2,500;

(*b*) Property of the bungalow type:

(*c*) Property not in the sole occupation of the Borrower.

If a quotation is required, kindly send details of your age next birthday, approximate value of house and its exact situation, to the Secretary, A.B.S. Insurance Department, 9 Conduit Street, London, W.1. Telephone: Mayfair 0434.

Members sending remittances by postal order for subscriptions or Institute publications are warned of the necessity of complying with Post Office Regulations with regard to this method of payment. Postal orders should be made payable to the Secretary R.I.B.A., and crossed.

It is desired to point out that the opinions of writers of articles and letters which appear in the R.I.B.A. JOURNAL must be taken as the individual opinions of their authors and not as representative expressions of the Institute.

R.I.B.A. JOURNAL

DATES OF PUBLICATION.—1933.—23 December. 1934.—13, 27 January; 10, 24 February; 10, 24 March; 14, 28 April; 19 May; 2, 23 June; 7, 21 July; 11 August; 8 September; 13 October.